PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,420—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASI

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD. **Milk**

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
25th Feb.	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	....	......
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	....	......
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	....	......
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	....	......
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	......
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	....	......
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903	....	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	3rd March 1905.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	31st March "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700. Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	25th	February
ARABIA	G. Reed	3508	14th	March.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Hal	6716	21st	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	22nd	April.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5106	29th	"
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3669	18th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th	June.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
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PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
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"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 9 a.m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd March.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS CEYLON AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 2,800 tons, on or about 25th February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th February, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 131

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	5th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 611

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	28th Feb. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 64, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR ... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE ... £27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

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LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

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CAVERSHAM HEIGHTS, OXON.
Principal,
The Rev. W. DUNCAN STANDFAST,
Head Master,

F. R. STANDFAST, M. A., Hons. London Univers.; Barrister-at-Law, and a well qualified Staff of Assistant Masters. The Principal has been particularly successful in passing gentlemen for the Army, Navy, Indian Civil Service, Law and other Public Examinations.

The preparatory department is in charge of the Daughter of an Army Officer.

A thoroughly round Education is assured, and every comfort in the well appointed home of the Principal.

Very healthy situation within one hour of London. Prospectus on application to THE PRINCIPAL.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CRICKETERS AND CRICKET-LOVERS.

A PAPER SOLELY DEVOTED TO INDIAN CRICKET!

IT is PROPOSED to PUBLISH a WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Gazette*, every MONDAY specially devoted to Cricket in India.

The supplement will be entitled

"INDIAN CRICKET"
A WEEKLY RECORD OF THE GAME

and will contain brightly written notes and comments on the Game.

It will be conducted by a Gentleman of wide experience who has contributed articles on the subject to most of the leading daily newspapers of this country.

No pains will be spared to make it interesting and popular.

For some time past the want of a paper in India exclusively devoted to Cricket has been greatly felt.

Old records have been lost sight of, while fresh ones have in a great many instances altogether escaped notice owing to the fact that there never has been a journal exclusively devoted to the game and that the best Cricket has only been dealt with sketchily by existing sporting papers.

"INDIAN CRICKET" will supply a long-felt want and as it is being offered at a

NOMINAL RATE

it should meet with extensive support.

Amount of SUBSCRIPTION can be sent on receipt of First ISSUE.

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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN, [illegible]

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SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.
OBTAINABLE OF D. MERWAN & CO., MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors attempt to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

● COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The [illegible] Vetarzo Remedies Co., 5, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. [illegible]

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles:—PERUZURA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
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OF CAREFUL FINISH AND PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

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18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
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WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
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105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

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WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

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in every description of Fancy and Plain Tiles for Staircases, Fire-places, Cabinets, &c., White Glazed Tiles, French, Ceramic, Mosaic; Pavement Tiles, Italian Pavement Tiles of various designs, and Tiles of every possible description for the Beautification of Houses and Buildings pay a visit to the

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY;
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be assured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	2	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	5	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	[illegible]	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during [illegible] The [illegible] Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.
PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette.* Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS
AND MENAGERIE OF
HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION EVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.
LOCATION: CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

CONTINUED PHENOMENAL SUCCESS
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 4. THIS EVENING, AT 9-15
TO-DAY DOORS OPEN 3-15, PERFORMANCE AT 4.
MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE. CHILDREN HALF PRICE, Gallery Excepted.
THE SAME SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME AS IN THE EVENING.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY, TO-DAY, AT 4. TO-NIGHT, AT 9-15.
AUSTRALIA'S GRANDEST AND BEST AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISE.
The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist
HERR VON DER MEHNDEN.
LOOK OUT FOR OUR NEW PROGRAMME

PRICES.	Rs. as.
Boxes, 6 seats	24 0
Single seats in Boxes and front Circle	4 0
Chairs on raised platform	3 0
2nd Chairs	2 0
Stalls	1 0
Gallery, natives only	0 8

Box Office at:—SOUNDY & Co.

By arrangement with the Railway authorities the last Train for Bandra and Stations north up to Andheri will leave Church Gate Station 15 minutes later and will STOP at MARINE LINES.

A GRAND CONCERT
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAMINGTON
Will be held on
FRIDAY, 3RD MARCH,
IN THE
TOWN HALL,
At 9-30 P. M.
In aid of the
"TIME and TALENTS" "HOLIDAY FUND."

Tickets may be had at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE and Co., or at the Door.
Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1 each.

MRS. J. STANNARD,
A well-known advanced PSYCHOLOGIST of London will deliver a lecture on
"PRESENT TREND OF RELIGIOUS and SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT
in the West towards Eastern METAPHYSICS,"
On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 5 P.M.,
IN THE
FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE,
Dhobi Talao.
Principal MACMILLAN has kindly consented to preside.
Admission—Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.
Unreserved, Re. 1 and As. 8.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUBJECT to Government Sanction the Line from AGRA ROAD to KOSI of the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway will be OPENED for GOODS and COACHING TRAFFIC, on and from the 1st March, 1905, and a MIXED TRAIN will RUN each way daily, between AGRA ROAD and DELHI to the following Time Table:—

DOWN TRAIN.		H. M.	UP TRAIN.		H. M.
Agra Road	Dep.	9-55	Delhi	Dep	10-0
Muttra Junction	Arr.	10-41	Kosi	Arr.	14-49
Do. do.	Dep.	11-11	Do. do.	Dep.	15-4
Kosi	Arr.	12-40	Muttra Junction	Arr.	16-43
Do. do.	Dep.	12-50	Do. do.	Dep.	17-13
Delhi	Arr.	17-40	Agra Road	Arr.	19-20

1. For detailed particulars see the Poster Notices at Stations.
2. The Down and Up Mixed Train running at present between Kosi and Delhi Sadr will be DISCONTINUED from 1st March, 1905, when the Line is open through.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 23rd, February, 1905.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING, of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 4th March, 1905, at 9-30 P. M.

A. H. DEANE,
Hony. Secretary.
3rd February, 1905.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING, of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 27th February 1905, at 6 P. M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
C. E. DURNFORD,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS LIMITED.
RE-DEBENTURE DEED, DATED 5TH DECEMBER, 1893.

THE SALE of the MILL PREMISES pursuant to the abovenamed Debenture Deed and to the powers vested in the Trustees by such Debenture Deed will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1905, at 3 P. M., by Messrs. Menesse and Co., Auctioneers, at their Rooms, 35 Hummum Street, within the Fort in the City of Bombay. Printed particulars and conditions of Sale are ready and they may be had on application at the office of the Undersigned. Dated this 9th day of February 1905.

NANU, HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of estates which have come under his charge:—

BAI VELBAI, (widow of KESSOWJI PRAGJI), late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant.
JULIE O'HANLON, (widow of Conductor OWEN O'HANLON), late of Karachi, Eurasian inhabitant.
ANTHONY PHILIP DE MELLO, a Cutter, late of Bombay Christian inhabitant.
MANOEL FRANCIS VALLES, late of Dadar, Christian inhabitant.
JOHN MICKEY, late an employe of the Bombay Port Trust.
D. E. CRAIG, late in the employ of Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, Bombay.
SALVATORE GALLAGRA, late Assistant Manager Messrs. Brandon and Coy, Bombay.

All persons having claims against being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Ag. Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 10th February, 1905.

NOTICE.
re: JAKOB EMIL SPINNER, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866." NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIM upon or against the estate of JAKOB EMIL SPINNER late of Bombay, European Merchant, deceased who died at the Grand Hotel, Baden in the Republic of Switzerland on or about the 19th day of April [illegible] Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the property and credits of the said deceased were on the 18th day of February, 1905, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to John Spinner Esquire the duly constituted attorney of Ferdinand Spinner, Emil Leemann and Emil Holtensweiler the executors named in the said will of the said deceased for their use and benefit and limited until they or any one or more of them should come in and obtain PROBATE of the said will granted to them or any one or more of them from the said High Court having effect throughout the Province of Bombay are hereby required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator at their office at No. 50 Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 23rd day of February 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No 55, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of February, 1905, at 5-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1904.
To declare a Dividend.
To appoint or re-elect a Director.
To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
[illegible]SHAW P. NANAVATY,
Secretary.
Bombay, [illegible] February 1905.

[illegible] TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Saturday, the 18th day of February, 1905 to [illegible] the 4th day of March, 1905, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

THIS TOURNAMENT, HAS BEEN UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED
and will now take place on
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
ON THE OVAL (CHURCH GATE END.)

PROGRAMME
FIRST NIGHT, MONDAY, 27TH FEB.
Middle-weight Competition 5 Rounds.

I. Lc Cpl. MacManus, 11-3 V Gr. Kemp 11-3
Connaughts — 18th Battery, R. F. A.
II. Br Jones 11-4 V Gr. Magee 11-4
76 Coy R. G. A. — 18th Battery R. F. A.

6 Round Contest.

III. Lc Cpl. Christmas 10-1 V A. B. Gardner, 10-2
Yorkshire Regt. — H. M. S. Hyacinth.

15 Rounds, 10 4, Challenge, Contest for Rs. 200
Presented by H H The Maharajah of Rewa.

IV Lc. Cpl. HALON, 2nd Yorkshires, V Pt. BALLARD Connaughts.
Champion Oudh District 10-6 Champion of the new. defeated at even Connaught Rangers weights.

6 Round Contest.

V Pte Beecher 9-8 V Pte Noble 9-7
Yorkshire Regt. — Suffolks.

Two minute rounds. Last round (except in 15 Rounds Contests) 3 mins.
Prices of Admission: 1st seats Rs. 4, 2nd seats Rs. 3, 3rd seats Rs. 2.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half-price to 3rd Seats.
On WEDNESDAY, 1st March, Front Seats, Rs. 5.
Passes for 3 Nights: First Seats Rs. 10, 2nd Seats Rs. 7-8.
Seats may be booked at
MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,

CHEAP PASSAGE TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN S. S. "FILIPPO ARTELLI," Tons 5,820, WILL SAIL from Bombay within the first Week of March, for TRIESTE and VENICE direct.
Saloon Passage Rs. 300.
Apply to the AGENT, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co for Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON.

THE JOINT ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
BOMBAY AUXILIARY
BIBLE SOCIETY
AND
THE TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY
WILL BE HELD (D. V.) IN THE
Y. W. C. A. HALL, WELLINGTON LINES,
ON
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH AT 5-30 P. M.
The Chair will be taken by
The Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE ASTON.

BOMBAY 9TH EXTRA MEETING.
SATURDAY, 4th MARCH, 1905.

OWNERS are reminded that entry closes at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 27th February, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1905.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

FROM MONDAY, the 27th instant, the WATER SUPPLY to the City will be given from 5-30 to 10 A. M. and again from 4 to 7 P. M. instead of 5 to 7 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. which are the present high pressure supply hours.

The supply in Extra High Pressure will be given as follows:—

From 7-30 to 8-30 P. M. Girgaum Road.
" 9 to 11 30 P. M. Fort,
" 11.30 to 12.30 midnight, Khetwadi and Dongri,
" 7 to 10 P. M. Worli.

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M. I. M. &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay 21th February. 1905

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rate of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY. Yielding an annual rental of UPWARDS OF ONE LAKH situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Street, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as SIRDAR'S GUNJ and the OLD SECRETARIAT, formerly the property of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C.I.E., and purchased in February, 1886, by him from Government and now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,129 square yards, as follows:—

1. KARNAL CASTLE (Old Secretariat Building) Apollo and Hummum Streets, together with 812 sq. yards of vacant land. The building comprises ground floor used as offices with two floors, above also occupied as offices.
2. SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo and Bruce Streets together with 122 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in about 1893 and comprises four floors. The ground floor used for shops and offices and other floors above are used for offices and residential quarters.
3. SHAMS MANZIL, Hummum—Dean Streets. The building was erected in 1893 and comprises a ground floor used for shops and offices with two floors above, occupied as offices and chambers.
4. JAH MANZIL, Dean and Tamarind Streets together with 757 sq. yards of vacant land. The building which was erected in 1893, comprises ground floor used as offices and two upper stories used as offices and chambers.
5. KADIR MAKAN, Tamarind and Bruce Streets, together with 932 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in 1891 and comprises two stories namely a ground floor and 1st floor used as shops and offices.
6. PLOT of vacant land 800 sq. yards in area having a frontage of 120 yards on Bruce Street.

The sole Executor of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the above either as a whole or in the lots as set out above.

Further particulars as to rental outgoings, etc., and orders for inspection can be obtained on application from the Sirdar Diler Jung's Agency, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Offers should be sent in to the Sole Executor or to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors, for the Executor. In the event of any offer or offers being accepted such acceptance will be subject to the provision that a formal contract for sale and purchase with all necessary provisions as to title completion, etc., shall be entered into.—Dated this 6th day of February, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors to the Sole Executor of the Estate of the late
NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E.

SALES BY AUCTION

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CULTIVATING LANDS, CUTTING GRASS, CATCHING FISH, COLLECTING COCOANUTS, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tardeo Fiats Chowki, on MONDAY, the 6th March, 1905, at 7 a. m., the several 21 Rights mentioned hereunder:—

(1) Rights of cutting grass (1 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 3 months) from the Old Sonapur ground at Worlee, Agripada Oval, Curry Road, Arthur Road Health Camp Main Drain between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, old Hindu cemetery to the north of Jacob Road, and from old Mogul cemetery on the south of Clerk Road.
(1) Right of catching fish from water channel on Municipal ground at Coorla, for one year.
(1) Right of drawing toddy from the date trees, standing on the burial ground at Haines Road, for one year.
(2) Rights of collecting cocoanuts from the Charniwady Cemetery at Mahim Bazar Road, and from Worlee New Cemetery for one year.
(16) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year, at as many different places, such as Coorla, Sion, Mahim and Worlee reclamation grounds, ground at Arthur Road, with right to take water from tanks, as well as pieces of land at Sewri, De Lisle Road, adjoining the sheep market, and at 3 different plots at Tardeo.

For details and conditions of sales of the above rights apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Forts, or to the Divisional Health Officer, No. 3 Division, in his office near the G. I. P. Railway Parel station, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 25th February 1905.

MOST POPULAR
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
FOR
EVERY FORM OF WEAKNESS,
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 pills.
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

LOST.—FOX TERRIER DOG, black head, answers to the name of Stingo. Any one returning the same to Mrs. J. BELL, Taj Mahal Hotel, will be rewarded.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaetons and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 133, Main Street, Poona.

MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited. Price:—Re. 1 per gallon, ex-Godown at Sewree. Rs. 1-4 per gallon, at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

TO BE SOLD, as a going concern, a SMALL FOUNDRY, and ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS, good connection, Established 7 years. Proprietor giving up business. Apply box No. 2012 F., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG LADY, of respectable European Parentage, residing in the East, age 19, medium stature, fresh complexion, auburn hair dark eyes, good looking, strong and healthy, acquainted with all household duties, desires to exchange attested Photograph with a Gentleman, any age, of respectable position and income with a view to marriage. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, with full particulars "E. R. M. D." care of "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The advice of Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., retd., is available, without charge, to all Naval, Military, and Civil officers, as also to Members of the Bar, and of all other professions, on the conditions stated in his pamphlet, copy of which can be found in most Mess Libraries, or will be sent free on application. 42 Leinster Gardens, London W.

CHEAP.—We cannot afford to pass inferior work under the misleading name of High Class Work at Cheap Prices. We do real Artistic Work and charge fairly reasonable Prices. A trial solicited, Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographers to T. E. Lord Curzon and Lord Lamington, Nippon Buildings, Hornby, Row, Bombay.

TWO YOUNG GERMAN GENTLEMEN, living in an outside station, look for a well-informed YOUNG GIRL, who will be able to manage the housekeeping and talk either German or English. To begin after agreement. Detailed offers Box No. 1029, F. care of this paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or S. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precise Writing, arrange to hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box" No. 1231 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette,"

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1905.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year free of postage; English Subscription Rs 15 per year including postage.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagaon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal, by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants patronised by the Officers of the Services. Arabs and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially For Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 2 Annas; up to days from date of issue, 3 Annas; 30 day to one year, Rupee 1 and of older dates than one year from Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available. Rates once charged One Rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, [illegible], 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 1 Anna. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminii.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

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PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS

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117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

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THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.
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Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
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PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the largest MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
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MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

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● NO SUFFERER ●
NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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RUDGE WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
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FOR CASH ONLY

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
66, TAMARIND LANE.

OBSTRUCTION OF FOOT-PATH.

PUBLISHERS PROSECUTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Power charged Mr. P. S. Morton, General Manager of Messrs. Blackie and Son, Limited, publishers with causing obstruction near Warwick House, next door to the Bazaar Gate Police station on the 20th instant, Mr. Rustom Wadia, barrister, defended.

Evidence in the case disclosed that on the day in question the defendants' firm had a large number of packing cases emptied out from carts, on the footpath near the business premises. Sub-Inspector Power said that the packages were big and heavy and as they lay for a long time on the footpath it caused great inconvenience to pedestrians. The defence was that the police officer was interfering with the peons and coolies of the defendant by asking them their names, because the defendant held that had there been any complaint of obstruction he should have been made straight to him as the general-manager and the peons and coolies should not have been interfered with. No such complaint was made to him. The arrest of the coolies and of the two cartmen had put the firm to great inconvenience and it was owing to that interference that the packing cases had to be placed on the verandah. Further defence was that the firm had occupied the building for the last three years and on several occasions they had emptied such heavy packing cases, and no complaints of obstruction were ever put forth. After recording evidence in the case, the Magistrate remarked that the Public Act expressly prohibited the drawing up of cars for the purpose of unloading. It was possible for the packing cases to have remained on the footpath without causing obstruction. No one objected to them unloading the carts, but the cases could not be allowed to remain on the footpath any longer than was reasonably necessary. Some of the cases lay on the street for a considerable time from 10-30 a. m. to 4-45 p. m. which must have caused obstruction. Convicting the defendant, the Magistrate fined him Rs. 15.

DARING DACOITS IN THANA DISTRICT.

A POLICEMAN'S EARS CUT OFF.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of the appeals of three of the most daring dacoits in the Thana district, Bendia Sakhia, Devu Bhikia, and Chandria Sakhia, who were convicted by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, in December last, of dacoity, and were sentenced No. 1 to transportation for eight years, and Nos. 2 and 3 to transportation for seven years each. A fourth prisoner in the case, who did not appeal, was also convicted and sentenced to transportation for eight years.

All the accused pleaded guilty. Mr. Tipnis remarked that this was a most serious offence. A police constable was attacked by the four accused and two or three others for the purpose of robbing him of his clothes and other things. He was dealt with kicks and blows of sticks, and stripped of his dress. Then one of the dacoits cut off both the ears of the constable with a knife. It took a long time to arrest the offenders. One of them escaped from custody. Another was shot dead in the attempt to escape. Mr. Tipnis said there was no evidence to prove which accused caused the grievous hurt or was armed with a deadly weapon, or that the common intention of the dacoits was to cause grievous hurt to the constable. Nevertheless, said the Sessions Judge, the offence, as it was, was sufficiently grave and serious for exemplary punishment. Then it seemed that accused No. 1 was convicted and sentenced for theft in 1895, and that accused No. 4 was convicted and sentenced in 1888 for theft, and again in 1892 for three instances of housebreaking. There were previous convictions against accused No. 2 and accused No. 3 also. The first and fourth accused were sentenced each to transportation for eight years, the sentence to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment to which accused had been previously sentenced, and each of them was ordered to notify his residence, any change of residence after release, for a term of three years from the date of the expiration of the sentence. The second and third prisoners were sentenced each to transportation for seven years, the sentence to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment to which they had been previously sentenced.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

A Class Yachts Handicap Race to start with time in hand for a Cup presented by Mr. C T R Scovell.

Names of Boats	Time Allowance H M	Entered by	Start at H M S
Melody	24 9	Mr J B K Macbeth	2 45 0
Stella	12 9	Col H W Boyd I M S	2 57 0
Ione	34 0	Mr E Faulkner	2 35 0
Eileen	Sch	Mr N N Wadia	3 9 0

From Committee Vessel round the Lightship, round South Karanja Buoy leaving both marks to port, and back to the Committee Vessel Officer in Charge—Course; special—15·3 miles.

Ship's Boat Race for Service Rig. Start at 2-15 p. m.

Names of Boats	Time Allowance M S	Entered by
H M S Hyacinth's	....	Commander Kelly R N
Launch	Sch	......
Pinnace	10 0	......
Launch	Sch	......
Cutter	15 0	......
Whaler	40 0	......

From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to Port, round Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island leaving it to Port round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Course No. 13—9 6 miles. Time limit—5 30 p. m.

B Class Yachts Handicap Race for a Cup presented by Mr C T R Scovell.

Names of Boats	Time Allowance M. S.	Entered by
Janetta	Sch	Officers R E
Pixie	7 54	Mr K R metham
Joan	31 36	Capt H S Black R I M

From Committee Vessel round the Light ship leaving it to Port round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port and back to the Committee Vessel. Course Special—15 8 miles.

Tomtit Class Handicap Race for a Cup presented by Mr C T R Scovell at 3 15 p. m.

Names of Boats	Time Allowance M S	Entered by
Tomtit	Sch	Dr F M Gibson
Mug	Sch	Mr C H Byrne
Lapwing	5 19	Mr E C Richards
Maud	5 19	Mr J E Needham
Coralie	10 35	Capt Muter R E Mr R H Hopkin

From Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock, round South Karanja Buoy leaving both to Port and back to the Committee Vessel, Course No 3—Reversed 7.1 miles.

There will be a race for the yachts of A Class to be steered by Ladies on Wednesday next the 1st March.

Start about 4-30 p.m. Course special.

Entries will be closed on Tuesday noon.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Bombay Mails, of the 11th inst., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£90 13-16	= —1-4
3 do. Rentes	£99 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£108 1-2	= —1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 5-8	= + 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 11-16	= —1-4
3 months hence	27 5-16	= —1-4
Spot in New York	60 1-4	= —3-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheque	25·22 1-2	= +1
Berlin	20·49 1-2	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4·87	= —1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
3 „ „	2 1-4 per cent	= do
3 „ Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 7-8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	3 per cent	= do

—Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

WHEAT—
White Karachi 30 1-4 J.-F., sellers steady

RAPESEED—
Brown 31 1-8 F.-M., buyers firmer

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 35 3-4 F.-M., value firmer

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1-4

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed easier. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 12,000. Spot 4·27. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000 Imports nil. Futures closed quiet.

Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·01	4·02	4·05
—9	—9	—9
May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4·06	4·08	4·09
—9	—8	—8
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4·10	4·12	4·12
—8	—7	—3

Receipts at U S Ports	31,000
Do. last year	22,000
Exports to Great Britain	19,000
Do. do Continent	13,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot .... 7·90 — 10 Declined owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading.
Futures, month of March .... 7·31 — 27
Do. do. July........ 7·28 — 26

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot........ 7 1-2 — 3-16
Futures, month of May .... 7·28 — 15
Do. do. Aug. .... 7·33 — 15
Tone at close .... steady.

Quotations of East Indians are raised 1-16 with the exception of Bengals which are unchanged.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 23rd February, 1905 :—

Cotton	16,572 bales.
Wheat	12,147 cwts.
Linseed	19,522 „
Rape, Ral and Mustard	3,585 „
Gingellyseed	6,637 „
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	788 „
Castorseed	754 „
Rice	6,744 „
Myrabollams	1,479 „
Cottonseed	10,998 „
Mowraseed	69 „
Gram	211 „
Joowar	4,760 „
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 12,21,500
Gold Coin	„ 15,000

Ex s s Arcadia from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 24.

COTTON.

THERE is a fluctuating tone in the home advices received during the past week, but on the whole the tendency seems in favour of steadier markets. There is a good enquiry for spot cotton in Liverpool at about 4 1-4d. per lb., and with the firm markets daily advised from Manchester, the advance from the lowest point reached towards the end of last month, appears likely to be maintained. Receipts are slightly heavier at the U. S. ports, but still remain very small in comparison with the large crop reported as ginned. A higher level of prices may bring out the large stocks held back, and cause a re-action shortly, but at present the Bull manipulation is succeeding, and consumers are paying the advance which has been established.

The following are the daily closing quotations for spot middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Feb. 17th	4·23	7·90
„ 18th	4·29	8·15
„ 20th	4·27	7·90
„ 21st	4·18	8·00
„ 22nd	4·27	closed
„ 23rd	4·27	7·90

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, March-April, and New York, March :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Feb. 17th	4·10	7·54
„ 18th	4·14	7·84
„ 20th	4·12	7·53
„ 21st	4·09	7·58
„ 22nd	4·11	closed
„ 23rd	4·02	7·31

In Bombay we have had very steady markets with a good demand for ready cotton from Japan shippers, and for ready and forward from the local Mills. Shippers for Europe were also in the market for spot, lots for prompt shipment against February sales. The enquiry for new business from Europe is on very small lines, and at prices very much below those now current in Bombay which are freely paid by others. Reports are current here of a short crop in China which accounts for the large enquiry for East Indians for the Far East. The demand runs chiefly on high class and stapled descriptions of cotton for which full prices are paid. The first general official memorandum upon the Indian cotton crop season of 1904-05, estimates a total outturn at just under three and half million bales, being 10 per cent. better than last year.

This compares as follows with previous yields :—

	Bales
1900-01	2,519,000
1901-02	2,545,000
1902-03	3,021,000
1903-04	3,030,000

The total exports to Europe, Far East, &c., for the years ending 30th June were as follows :—

	Total.		From Bombay.	
1900-01	1,237,000	Bales.	950,000	Bales.
1901-02	1,618,000	„	1,244,900	„
1902-03	1,703,000	„	1,256,000	„
1903-04	1,983,000	„	1,441,000	„

As regards this year, the shipments to Europe will undoubtedly be small, but Japan appears to be likely to take a fair amount, while the Coast Port figures are on a good scale.—It is estimated however that the total, this season, to all ports will not exceed 850,000 Bales.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts for the week	103,687
Receipts from 1st Oct to 23rd Feb.	11,26,706
Shipments for week to Europe	1
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	3,590
Total	3,591
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 23rd Feb.	
Europe	135,080
Japan	213,335
China	14,798
Coast Ports	10,845
Total	3,74,058
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	13,551
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	35,248

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone,—quiet.
Estimated sales .... bales 12,000
Imports .... do. 27,000

Feb.-Mar	Mar.-April	April-May
3·99	3·99	4·03
—3	— 3	— 2
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·04	4·06	4·07
— 3	— 2	— 2
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·08	4·10	4·10
— 2	— 2	— 2

COTTON.—The tone of the market at the close is quiet, following the advices from home to-day. The quotation for Broach sutta is Rs. 206.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

				Ready
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	... 174	162	156	25 Feb
Bengals (M.G.) (Ry. terms)	... 178	168	...	do
Sind-Punjab M. G.	... 178	168	...	do
Oomra (except) (M.-G.)	184	178	...	do
Khandeish	do.	... 175	169	do
Jalgaon	do	... 177	171	do
Khengaon fair staple (M.-G)				
Karanja do. do.	185	179		do
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra good staple (M.-G.)	...	193	187	do
Dhollera (Bhownuggar) (M.-G)	190	184	...	do
Nagpore and Kampti	do	193	183	do
Broach (M.-G.)	...	200	204	do
Do. do	...	...	207	15-25 March
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	190	25 May
Westerns	...	...	185	do.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—Owing to the firmer advices from the Home markets during the past week, there has been an advance of 5 to 6 annas per cwt. in the price of ready, but the business done has been on a moderate scale, and at the close sellers are holding back somewhat. We quote Rs. 6-3 to Rs 6-4. For forward there is not much doing, and the rate is Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

RAPESEED.—The market has advanced 7 to 8 annas per cwt. during the interval, and the Home markets are firm. but the rise here is exaggerated. The business passing has been small, and forward and ready rates rule practically the same.

POPPYSEED is firm with buyers at Rs. 6 10 per cwt. but sellers are asking Rs. 6-12 and there is not much doing except between dealers.

CASTORSEED.—Quotations remain unchanged at Rs 28 8 to Rs 29 per candy for ready with little doing. For forward Rs 31 is now asked.

GINGELLYSEED.—At the commencement of the week the market was easier, but owing to the general firmness for all oil seeds a steadier feeling is apparent at the close and prices are about on a level with last week's quotations.

WHEAT.—The market has ruled quiet but steadily during the interval with little doing either in ready or forward and prices are almost unchanged.

Week's Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Cotton	103,687 bales.
Wheat	727,52 cwts.
Linseed	112,085 „
Rape, Ral and Mustard	32,415 „
Gingellyseed	63,662 „
Poppyseed	1,618 „
Groundnuts	12 097 „
Castorseed	15 522 „
Rice	17,602 „
Myrabolams	23,199 „
Cottonseed	84,357 „
Mowraseed	370 „
Gram	7,239 „
Joowar	49 803 „
Maize	91 „

SEEDS—		Rs. a.
Linseed —Tone firm.		
Ready ...	...	6 3 to 6 4
Forward ...	April-May	6 8
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready.		6 0
Do Forward April-May		6 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready		6 8
Do Forward April-May		6 8
Poppyseed —Tone steady.		
Ready		6 12
Forward April-May ...		7 3 to 7 4
Castorseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready ...	...	28 8 to 29
Forward April-May ...	...	31 0
GINGELLYSEED—		
Yellow Linginghat......		49-0
15 per cent Mixed.........	„	42-0 to 42·8
25 per cent. „	... „	41 0
50 per cent „	... „	40 1-4
Black Kutcee „	... „	34
WHEAT.—Tone steady.		
White Delhi Ready Feb.		4 10 6
Do do Apr.-May.		4 9 6

FREIGHTS.

During the past week the business done in this market has been on a limited scale. Rates, however, have been maintained owing to ready tonnage being all in one hand. For forward loading there is very little enquiry. We quote as follows.

Ready : 15s. Seeds ; 15. 6d. Wheat ; 16s. Cotton March to May 14s. 9d. picked ports

The following fixtures are reported.

s. s. Ariel for Rotterdam with manganese ore at 18s. early March loading.

s. s. Clan Macalister by speculators. P. P. at 14s. 6d. for March.

s. s. Langdale for Antwerp at 14. 6d. for March.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st	April	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	16th February	7	do
Bank of Bengal	do 23rd February	7	do
Bank of Madras	do 24th January	6	do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 18th February as compared with that of the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	... Rs	1,99,903	Increase
Other Deposits	... „	49,73,953	do.
Sundries	...	24,117	do.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	... Rs.	3,51,793	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	... „	46,260	do.
Credits on Securities	... „	11,38,345	Increase
Loans do.	... „	8,31,651	do.
Bills discounted & purchased	... „	5,98,799	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	... „	1,96,751	Increase
Sundries	... „	8,238	Decrease
Cash	... „	30,36,235	Increase

These figures show a decline of 26 1-4 lakhs in the Trade Demand.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 28 1-2 lakhs down and that of the Bank of Madras is 8 1-2 lakhs up. The Official rate of the Bank of Bengal was raised 1 per cent., on Thursday, bringing it on a level with that of the Bank of Bombay at 7 per cent per annum. The rate of the Bank of Madras remains at 6 per cent. per annum. The money market has eased off somewhat during the week. Some half a crore of gold was received from Egypt.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 7th February :—

Silver coin	Rs. 10,04,32,639
Gold coin and bullion	Rs 15,51,24,110
Silver held as security	Rs. 1,87,51,215

Total of notes in circulation, Rs 37,24,12,300

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 83 lakhs. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday 90 lakhs was put up for tender, and of this amount 58·50 lakhs was taken in Bills at 1s. 4 1/32d. and 31·50 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s.4 1/16d.,tenderers at these rates receiving 12 per cent. For next week, the amount advertised for allotment is unchanged at 90 lakhs.

The mail of the 10th February brings £150,000, silver and £90,000 gold to Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 43,20,000
Bombay	„ 21 10 000
Madras	„ 5,20,000
Total	Rs. 69,50,000

The mail of the 17th February brings £50,000, gold and no shipment of silver for Bombay, also £80,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 9,60,000
Bombay	„ 6,40,000
Madras	„ 2,40,000
Total	Rs. 18,40,000

The mail of the 24th February brings £200,000, silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 25,30,000
Bombay	„ 23 70,000
Madras	„ 9 50,000
Total	Rs. 58,50,000

EXCHANGE.

The market has eased off during the week, due to less pressure on the money market. Council Bills were allotted at 1s. 1/32d, less than last week. In Bank paper T. T. was obtainable early in the week at 1s. 4 1-16d, for near delivery, but at the close 1s. 4 1 32d., is the best rate even for cash. At 1s 4 1-32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1-16d Demand—business can be done for all March, 1s. 4d, T. T., April and 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. May, June In mercantile paper we quote 3 months' sight bills, 1s. 4 7-32d. and 6 months' sight 1s. 4 5-16d., February-March, and 1s. 4 3-16d. is quoted for 3 months' sight bills from 15th April forward. Business is dull in the market and we hear of little doing either in buying or selling.

Scotsman.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s 4 1-16d
Credit 3 Months' Sight	...	...	...	1s. 4 7-32d
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3	do	do		170 3 4
Marks	3 do	do		138 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days' sight			187
Shanghai	30 do	do		193
Japan	30 do	do	...	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Rupee Paper market has firmed up during the week both here and in London. Budlees have been made for the approaching settlement at a difference of 1/16th in favour of sellers for the 31st March. A large business is reported and firm advices are received from Calcutta. We quote at the close :—

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs. 99 6 0
3 1-2 per cent. 1st March	„ 99 7 0
„ per cent. ready	„ 87 0 0

		Rate
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	... 1923	[illegible]
4 per cent „	... 1920	1 5 0
4 per cent „	... 1922	1 5 0
4 per cent „	... 1931	1 5 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1933	1 4 5
„ per cent	... 1948	101 8
4 per cent	... Post-1	109-10
5 per cent	... Sani ac.	11[illegible]
4 per cent City Imp. Trust	... 1 [illegible]	11[illegible]
4 per cent	... 1964	103 8

BULLION.

The silver market has declined during the week, and the price has declined 1-8 since our last report. To-day the rate for this settlement at one time touched 1s. 69 4 in sympathy with the drop in London prices, but we close steady as follows ;—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	... 31 15 0
Australian Bar Gold	20 [illegible] 9
Bombay do	21 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 3 0
Do. Dragon	15 0 0
Silver country ready	60 8 0
Do. 1st [illegible]	60 14 0
Do. 2nd settlement do.	60 12 0

PIECE GOODS.

There is a better demand generally for spot goods from the consuming markets and prices are firmer with no anxiety on the part of dealers to [illegible]. Some new business has been booked for forward delivery.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the China telegrams to hand this week :—

	Unsold	Uncleared	Weekly Sales
Shanghai	45000	35000	5000
Hongkong	35000	36000	2000
	80000	71000	7000

The local market is steady. We quote :—

10's.	5 3/4	to 6 3/8
16's.	6 1/4	to 6 5/8
20's.	6,5/8	to 7

METALS.

The Copper and Yellow metal markets both here and at home keep very firm, but owing to the high prices, dealers are not buying. The Iron and Steel markets are very quiet and we hear of very little doing. Spelter is steady at a decline with a small business passing Piglead and Quicksilver are quiet.

COALS.

The tone of the markets has been rather better since the departure of last mail inasmuch as enquiries for near shipments have been made by consumers and others at an advance of 4 to 8 annas per ton, but sellers hold out for higher rates. Sales have been made of ready and near lots of Jardine's Navigation at Rs. 10-8 and Desheghur at Rs. 11-8 per ton. Quotations are as follows :—

Cardiff Merthyr	Rs. 16-8
Davisons West Hartley	„ 13-8
Desheghur	„ 11-8
Jardine's Navigation	„ 10-8
Toposi	„ 9-4

SHARES.

The market is unchanged but steady. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at and about Rs. 1,305, Commercials are unchanged at Rs 40. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys have changed hands at and about Rs 370. Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs 507 1-2. In Press Companies, Mofussils are quiet at Rs 527 1-2. New Berars are quiet at Rs 520. Indian cottons are reported to have changed hands at Rs 150 during the middle of the week, and later on they were quiet at the rate. In Miscellaneous list, Alcocks are steady at Rs 290. Badham Piles at Rs. 159 ; Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 8,300, quarter shares at Rs. 2,090. Bombay Flours are quiet at Rs. 805. Kemps are unchanged at Rs. 246. Treachers are weak at Rs. 610. Bombay Telephones are unchanged at Rs. 27 1/4, Port Cannings at Rs. 450. Oriental Life have changed hands at Rs. 140, Marcks at Rs. 138. In Mill shares, Bombay Cotton are quiet at Rs. 515. Central Indias have changed hands at Rs 1,675, and are steady at the rate. Chinas have declined to Rs. 735. City of Bombay Mill shares have improved to Rs. 1,500. Connaughts are quiet at Rs. 500, Colaba Land and Mill shares are steady at Rs. 590. Coorlas are quiet at Rs 655, Currimbhois at Rs. 715. Davids are unchanged at Rs. 322 1/2, Empress have changed hands at Rs. 280, Hindoostan at Rs. 550. Howard and Bullough have changed hands at Rs. 475. James Greaves at Rs. 400, and are weak at the rate. Jamsheds are quiet at Rs. 117 1/2, Jubilees have advanced to Rs. 400. Leopolds are quiet at Rs. 102, Lakhmidas at Rs. 440. Maneckji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 2,310, Morarjis have changed hands at Rs. 1,970. Queens are quiet at Rs. 775, Ripons are steady at Rs. 700, Sholapurs at Rs. 2,300. Southern Marathas are quiet at Rs. 185. Standards have changed hands at Rs. 530, Swadeshies are steady at Rs. 1,060. Western Indias are unchanged at Rs. 445. Kohinoors are quiet at Rs. 512 1-2. Ahmedabad Advance have improved to Rs. 645. Luxmi Cotton are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,145. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggar	3 26-32
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 13-16
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3-1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 5 8
Bar Silver	27,11-16

The sum of about £7,50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

CLAIM TO ANCESTRAL PROPERTY.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor heard the suit in which Ramabai, wife of Pandrinath Ramji, sued Ramchandra Shivram Jayakar, executor of the will of her mother Jankibai, widow of Ramchandra Jivanji, claiming from him possession of a house in Borebhat Cross Lane, and certain movable property. Mr. Padshaw and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs Mulla and Mulla appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Valiya, instructed by Mr. Hiralal Dayabhoy, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was this :—In 1884, her father Ramchandra sold the property, he had inherited from his father Jivanji Laximon in 1874, and bought out of the sale-proceeds the property in Borebhat, which, for certain prudential considerations, he conveyed in the name of his wife Janki, and his son Nanabhai. Nanabhai died in 1885, and his widow Dwarkabai in 1893, intestate. Ramchandra died in 1895, leaving his widow Janki and his daughter Rama, his sole heirs. Janki died at Bassein on 9th April 1902, leaving the plaintiff her sole heir. Hence the plaintiff claimed the whole property Janki died possessed of; and also prayed for the making of such orders, and the granting of such relief, as to the Court might seem fit and proper.

Defendant's case was this :—He denied that the property in question at Borebhat was purchased out of the sale-proceeds of the ancestral or family property at Champa Gully, and maintained that it was purchased by Jankibai from her own money. Nanabhai was made a party to the conveyance in order to enable him to manage the estate without inconvenience. Janki had borrowed Rs. 2,000 from J. K. Paruleker on the security of the property. Defendant counter-claimed from plaintiff Rs. 1,600 she had collected as rent from the tenants. He had applied for probate of the will to the High Court, to which Janki had filed a caveat. Not only had he incurred expenses in his application for the probate, but also in effecting repairs to the property, providing medical assistance to Janki during her illness, and then her funeral expenses, all of which collectively amounted to Rs. 1,25. Out of this sum, he deducted Rs. 1,000, which he had received from Janki, when she came to Bassein, and claimed to Rs. 250. Shamabai, Janki's granddaughter by a predeceased daughter, and Paruleker, should be made parties to the suit, and the suit should be dismissed with costs and other judicial orders passed.

The plaintiff was examined, and other evidence was recorded.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Sind and Bhuj and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. The barometer is in moderate to considerable excess of normal everywhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Deesa, Bhuj, [illegible], Dwarka and Negapatam and moderate to [illegible] in other places.

Temperature.—The maximum [illegible] from 9° to 16° in defect of normal in Sind, [illegible] Punjab and Rajputana and at Agra, while the minimum is from 5° to 9° in excess at Akola, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Bangalore. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Cuddapah and the lowest 51° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana and at Agra, Deesa, Indore and Coimbatore.

Rain in light showers fell at Karachi, Ajmer and Cochin.

Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 22nd February 1905.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... inches	29·899
Temperature of the air .... degrees	74·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·1
Dew Point	55·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·529
Extent of cloudy (the whole sky clouded =10)	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .... degrees	84·3
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	64·0
General Direction of Wind.	NE, ENE, W, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles from midnight to midnight.	170

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THE "New York World" says that President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay have practically decided to return to China 22,000,000 out of the 24,000,000 dols. which the United States received out of the indemnity paid by China to the Powers after the Boxer rising. All the claims made by American sufferers only amounted to 2,000,000 dols., and the President's view is that the United States is not entitled to force China to pay the balance, as she was not responsible for the rising. The money will not be returned until after the war.

LORD ARDILAUN tells this story of one of his tenants. The old gentleman had been to Dublin for the first time in his life about a month before. He had been brought up in the country, and had no knowledge of the ways of towns. But he had managed to enjoy himself pretty fairly and to see most of the sights. He confessed, however, that one thing had greatly puzzled him. "They call it electric light," he confided in a rich brogue to his lordship, "but it do beat me how they make the hairpin burn in the bottle."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BIRLEY—Feb 19, at Barrackpore, the wife of L Birley, I C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FRENCH—TUPPER—Feb 16, at the Cathedral, Lahore Margaret Ruth, only daughter of Sir Lewis Tupper, to Lewis French, C S, son of D French, Esq, of Eltham, Kent.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BERNARD—DALEY—Feb 1, at St Jude's Church, Southsea, R S Bernard, Staff surgeon, Royal Navy, youngest son of the late J Bernard, inspector-general of hospitals and fleets Royal Navy to Mar. Gordon, eldest daughter of Mr. Daley.

BLANDY—VERON—Jan 10, at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B C, L F Blandy, captain, Royal Eng, to Violet Mary, daughter of C A Vernon.

CAMPBELL—HIGGINSON—Feb 7, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, Lieut G W McG Campbell, R N, to Maud Cicely, daughter of the late H P Higginson.

MACKAY—GRANT—Jan 31, at the Parish Church, Nairn, T, son of the late Lieut-Col A J Mackay, to Mary Augusta, daughter of the late Lieut-Col J A Grant C B. C S I.

MAURICE—BURDETT—Feb 1, at St Stephen's Church, Westbourne Park, Capt G F K Maurice, Royal Army Medical Corps, to Olive, daughter of Sir H Burdett, K C B.

MEREWETHER—FAGAN Feb 4, at St Andrews, Wells St by the Reverend H A Cumberlege, Vicar of the Parish, Major Walter Merewether, Indian Army, son of Colonel G L C Merewether, late K E, to Norah, widow of Robert Fagan, and daughter of the late Major H C Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps.

PAKENHAM—MARKHAM—Feb 7, at all Saints', Knightsbridge, Major H son of Lieut-Gen T H Pakenham, to May, daughter of the late Col Markham.

SCARLETT—BLAKISTON-HOUSTON—Feb 2, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, F R Scarlett, lieutenant Royal Navy, son of the late Col W J Scarlett, to Dora, daughter of J Blakiston-Houston.

DEATHS.

ASTON—Jan 29, at Limefield, Bollington, W Aston, F R I B A, aged 43

BERNARD—Feb 1, at Emperor's Gate, Major T S W Bernard, aged 54.

BROWNE—Feb 6, widow of the late E P G Browne, commander P and O Company's Service, and daughter of the late Capt H F Y Pogson R N.

BURRELL—Jan 30, at Nice, R M B, son of the late Sir W W Burrell, Bart, aged 18.

ENGLAND—Feb 3, 5 Nelson Road, Southsea, Capt W G England R N, aged 75.

HOWES—Feb 4, at Ingleden, Barrowgate Road, Chiswick, G B Howes, LL D, D Sc, F R S, late of Royal College of Science, aged 51.

JACKSON—Jan 29, at Kingsdown House, near Dover, L C Jackson, K C, son of the late Sir C Jackson, Chief Justice of Bombay, late Judicial Commissioner of the Federated Malay States, aged 54

PARR—Feb 6, at Titchfield, H W Parr, late of Colonial and Civil Services, aged 76.

STAMFORD and WARRINGTON—Jan 29, at Bradgate Park, Leicester, Cath rine, Countess of Stamford and Warrington.

WALKER—Jan 27, at Rock Park, Barnstaple, Devon, R J, Walker, colonel, late Indian Staff Corps, son of R Walker, of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 71.

"PULMOTONES."

For the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Chest Complaints Generally.

DIRECTIONS.—Take one or two Pulmotones two or three times daily.

EACH
"PULMOTONE"
CONTAINS

Guaiacol
Quinine
Hypophosphite
Calcium „
Ferric „
Sodium „
Potassium „
Manganese „
Strychnine „

Rs. 1-8 per bottle of 25.

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 3-6m., 3-56a. Low water, 9-14m. 9- 35a.

Bombay Races.

Bellary Press Company, 55 Hornby Road, 2-30 p.m.

Half yearly general meeting, Western India Turf Club, Race-stand Mahaluxmi, 8 a.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Mrs. J. Stannard's lecture on "Present Trend of Religious and Scientific Thought," Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5 p.m.

Fizgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade 4 p.m. and 9-15 p.m.

Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana C. C. vs. Baronet C. C. at Gymkhana ground, 2 p m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 3-55m., 5-5a. Low water, 10-10m., 10-53a.

Bombay Hunt, Sahar village.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices, Esplanade Road, Mr. W. L. Harvey, presiding, when the Budget estimates for the ensuing year were considered and passed.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow at 8-15 a.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Professor N. G. Welinker will conduct the senior class of the Brotherhood, the Hon. Mr. Justice N G. Chandavarker having intimated his inability to attend and Mr. M. K Patel will conduct the junior class of the Brotherhood. After the class is over, an examination will be held for Mr. Chandavarker's prize on Tennyson.

SOCIETY FOR THE WELFARE OF PARSEES. Mr. Hormusji Kavasji Dinshah Adenvala has contributed Rs. 2 000 to the Society for safeguarding the rights and privileges of Zoroastrians in Bombay. Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha has paid Rs. 1,540 to the Society for the same purpose, besides several smaller sums previously contributed, making a total of Rs. 11,725. Mr. Adenvala has promised to pay an annual sum of Rs 2 0 0 for five years to assist in further strengthening the stability of the Society.

A STEAM TUG AGROUND.—Information was received on Thursday afternoon by the Harbour Police that steam tug Baron, belonging to Messrs. Wilson, Price, Reeves and Co., the new Dock Contractors was aground at Elephanta. From inquiries made it appears that on Tuesday afternoon the tug was attempting to tow a barge which had run aground at Elephanta Pier when the towing hawser broke. As a result of this, the tug struck a rock and stuck fast to it. At low tide she heeled over and filled. Attempts are being made by the Port Trust authorities to get her afloat.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon a hack victoria occupied by two Mahomedans, was standing at the corner of Bellasis Road, when the horses attached to the carriage took fright at a passing bullock cart and bolted down the road. The driver Mirkhan Madarkhan was thrown off his seat and sustained a dislocation of his right shoulder. The animal continued its mad career with the result that the carriage collided with a Municipal lamp post. The vehicle as well as the lamp post were smashed. The occupants were thrown out of the carriage, but were not seriously injured.

H H THE RAO OF CUTCH.—His Highness the Rao of Cutch passed through Bombay yesterday en route to Calcutta. His Highness who was accompanied by Colonel Abud, Political Agent; Mr. Sarabhai Laloobhoy, the Prime Minister; Mr. Chhotalal Sewakram, Private Secretary, Dr. B. J. Damania, Medical Officer, and about fifty followers arrived in Bombay in the morning by the Ahmedabad mail train and alighted at the Dadar Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. After spending a few hours in a bungalow near the Station, his Highness went to the Dadar Station of the G. I. P. Railway and left for Calcutta by the Bengal Nagpur mail train. The Rao will stay in Calcutta as a guest of H. E. the Viceroy.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant and officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play, the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mattandaine, Band Master, commencing at 3-30 p.m., to-day :—

March of the Peers	Iolanthe	Sullivan
American Sketch	By the Swanee River	Myddleton
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Um's Glück	Suppe
Intermezzo	The Mill in the Black Forest	Eilenburgh
Selection	Achinese Honey Moon	Talbot
Selection	A Gaiety Girl	S Jones
Galop	From House to House	Faust

MRS. STANNARD'S LECTURE.—Mrs. J. Stannard was one of the passengers, who arrived by the S. S. Persia from Marseilles last week. She has for some years been well-known in France and England as an earnest and indefatigable worker in the cause of advanced religious and scientific thought in the West. She has been connected with several well-known institutions and has done a good deal of lecturing in various centres like Glasgow, Manchester, Edinburgh, Bermingham, London. She has come to India with a view to study eastern philosophy. She intends delivering a lecture on "the Present Trend of Religious and scientific thought in the West towards Eastern Metaphysics" this evening in the Framji Cowasji Institute at 5 p. m.

BOATING FATALITY IN THE HARBOUR.—Four native Christian lads, employed as apprentices in the Port Trust Workshops got into a tony at the North of Clark Basin with a view to have a paddle around on Thursday afternoon. The occupants however did not seem to have sat in the boat in such a way as to preserve the balance, with the result that it capsized and all the lads were thrown into the water. A rope was thrown to them from the wharf and three of the lads were rescued within a short time. But the fourth, named Louis Francis D'Souza, aged about twenty, sank and never rose to the surface of the water. A diver was sent in and he brought D Souza's body up, life being then extinct. None of the lads knew how to swim.

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH SANITARY REQUIREMENTS. —At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay Municipality prosecuted Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail and Company, owners of a stable for keeping buffaloes, at Girgaum, for using the stable without a license, and for not complying with the requirements for the sanitary up keep of the place. Mr. Dunlop, solicitor, represented the Municipality, while Mr Yorke-Smith, solicitor defended. In order to enable the defendants to comply with the sanitary requirements laid down by the Municipality, a period of two months was applied for, by the accused for defence, but the application was not granted, and the Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the accused were known to him since June last and that on the last occasion, the case was postponed for a month to enable the accused to comply, but yet no compliance had been made. His Worship fined the defendants Rs. 100.

AN IMPUDENT GHARIWALLA.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Mahomedan victoria-driver No. 62, named Hassan Haji stood charged with demanding excess fare and using filthy language to his passenger, a lady named Miss Florence Tancred. Mr. Dhondi, pleader, prosecuted. Evidence disclosed the fact that the complainant who was employed at Messrs. Lord and Co.'s offices, went to Prince's Dock, when she engaged the accused's gharry at 1-30 p. m., and returned to office at about 2 o'clock, when the ghariwalla was offered ten annas. He demanded something more and he was offered two annas additional. But he continued obdurate and began using indecent language to the complainant and a witness. The accused, who pleaded not guilty, said he was detained for two hours by the complainant. After hearing evidence in the case the Magistrate convicted the accused on both the charges preferred against him and fined him Rs. 5 on the first charge and Rs. 10 on the second.

RUN-AWAY EUROPEAN BOYS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Richards James Moore, a warder of the House of Correction, Byculla, informed his Worship that he had under his charge two European lads, named Milton and Benjamin Pritchard, who had run away from their home in Bangalore as they were chastised by their father. They made their way down to Bhusaval, where they were stranded. At Bhusaval they were arrested by the Police and the Collector of the place sent them down as vagrants to Bombay under a warrant to the Government Workhouse. The authorities of the Workhouse did not know what to do with the lads, who during their journey had contracted small-pox. Mr. Moore asked the Court if the two lads could be sent back to their home in Bangalore at Government expense. The Magistrate advised that the governor of the House of Correction should write to the District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, who might arrange with the parents of the lads for their return, and that in the meantime they might be detained in Bombay.

CONVERSAZIONE AT GIRGAUM.—The Bombay Indian Christian Association held a conversazione on Thursday night, to congratulate Indian Christian students, in the late University Examinations. From this small community twenty had passed of whom four graduated viz :—Mr. B. Dhupker in Medicine Mr. P. Bunter in Law. Mr. B.R. Bhaskare, in Civil Engineering and Mr. B. B. Chakranarayen in Arts. Miss Sonabai David of Poona won the Chatfield Prize, and came within the first thirty in the Matriculation list. At the entertainment after refreshment and music addresses were delivered by Mr. C. J. Ashbury, B.A., LL. B. Professor Welinkar, M.A., LL.B., J. P., Dr. E. H. Hume, M. D., and the Rev. H. McNeile, M. A. (Oxon). The speakers while offering their hearty congratulations dwelt upon the opportunities and responsibilities of educated Christian men and women and warned them of the peculiar temptations in their way. After floral presentations to the successful students present, Mr. P. Bunter, B.A., LL. B., thanked the Association on behalf of the students.

CHARGE OF DISPOSING OF STOLEN PROPERTY :—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning before Mr. Kersondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barker charged Mana Khoda and Goola Kalia, two sweepers, with retaining and disposing of stolen property knowing, the same to have been stolen and aiding and abetting each other in the offence, Superintendent Stanford prosecuted. The story for the prosecution was that on the night of the 20th instant, a shop in Kika Street, owned by a Borah merchant dealing in hardware, named Hasanalli Hakimji, was broken into and brass cocks, valves, water-caps and plugs of the aggregate value of Rs. 508 were stolen. The Police were informed and Moosa Meheralli, a hawker, was arrested on suspicion, near "Chore Bazaar." A part of the stolen property was found upon him. This man made a statement which led to the arrest of the two accused. Accused No. 1, who was a sweeper in the gully facing the window of the shop which was forced open, said that he found part of the stolen property, in the gully. He took it to his place and asked No. 2, who was also a sweeper, to find him a customer, for his find. This the second accused did, and the property was sold through one Chatur Hagia, to Moosa for Rs. 1-8. Both the accused pleaded not guilty. Some evidence having been led the case stood adjourned. With regard to the same case the two hawkers named Moosa Meheralli and Chatur Hagia, the former of whom had purchased the stolen property and the latter aided and abetted him in disposing of the same, stood charged with similar offences. This case was also adjourned for further enquiries.

A DANGEROUS INDUSTRY AT AHMEDABAD.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO HIGH COURT

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon Mr. Justice Aston, presiding on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Abdullabeg Rahimtullabeg, who was convicted by Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in December last, of criminal possession of counterfeit King's coin and of instruments for counterfeiting such coin, and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, the sentences to run concurrently.

The appellant, accused No. 1, and one Asrafali Mahomedali were placed before the Sessions Judge on the above charges. On the evening of 25th September last, Subbaram, a Marwaree sweetmeat vendor, sold two annas' worth of sweetmeats to a Mahomedan stranger, who tendered him a rupee in payment. Subbaram was inclined to doubt the genuineness of the coin, but was persuaded to accept it and gave the Mahomedan fourteen annas change. Next day he went to purchase cocoanuts from a grocer Khushal, and took with him four of the six whole rupees that were in his possession that morning. Three of those he offered to Khushal in payment, but the grocer refused to take one of them, saying it was bad. The matter gave rise to a little discussion and before Subharam had got from the grocer's shop an unusually alert constable, Umarkhan met the Marwaree and asked him about this bad rupee. Subharam told him that he had got it from a Mahomedan the evening before, a man whom he did not know, but whom he could identify. The matter was reported to the superior police authorities, and Umarkhan was deputed to search for the Mahomedan with the Marwari. The method he employed was to visit the chawls usually frequented by strangers, and call the occupant forth for Subharam's inspection. Early next morning the 27th September, the search was crowned with success. The first accused came down from the upper storey of a chawl, and the Marwaree immediately recognised him as his customer of two evenings before. The second accused followed him down. The policeman detained them both, locked the trapdoor that gave access to the room whence they had issued, and despatched news of his capture to his superiors. Police officers arrived upon the scene, a "panch" was summoned and the party entered the accused's rooms and searched them. The search resulted in the discovery of a simple, but complete coiner's outfit, comprising moulds, crucibles, acids files, silver bullion, and lead, and 75 counterfeit rupees, some perfect, and others unfinished. These were distributed over the four rooms, to which the stairs gave access. Five good rupees were found in a coat hanging on the wall, and it was noticed that the 75 counterfeits all bore one of three dates, each one of which was the date borne by one of the good rupees. The coat also contained a paper packet full of silver filings and clippings. A locked cupboard in one of the rooms was opened by the second accused : it contained 56 of the 75 counterfeits. There was no defence, said Mr. Knight, beyond a feeble assertion that the police hid the incriminating articles in the room before they searched it. Agreeing with the assessors, Mr. Knight found both accused guilty, and sentenced them each to five years' rigorous imprisonment; concluding with a word of commendation of the constable Umarkhan, to whose smartness and intelligence were due not only the original detection of the offence, but the successful capture of the criminals and the extermination, in part at least, of a dangerous industry.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

LADIES' MISSIONARY MEETING.

AN intelligent interest in Christian work cannot be taken unless there is first a knowledge of what is being done. In order to promote such interest and sympathy Mrs Abbott of the American Marathi Mission held a Drawing-room meeting on Thursday afternoon, when interesting glimpses into some of the different kinds of Christian work carried on in Bombay were given. They showed what a deep undercurrent there is of yearning after higher things, though its presence may be little suspected by many.

Miss McElroy spoke of the manifold advantage offered to the women of Bombay by the Y W. C. A. Home, and gave a vivid picture of its inner life and of the great results it accomplishes.

Miss Fear then spoke of the work done among Parsis by the Missionary Settlement, and Miss Millard spoke of the starting of the School for the Blind (of the American Marathi Mission) and of its rapid growth. Some of the blind children, who were mere waifs and strays a few years ago, sang and played, and the very sight of their happy faces roused interest.

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KIDNEY DISEASE is serious, because it comes on so quietly. It has many symptoms, but often they are mistaken for other diseases. Headaches, rheumatism, a nervous, irritable condition, weak heart, dropsy, sleeplessness, an always tired feeling, yellow complexion, unnatural urine, too much or too little urine—these are just so much symptoms of kidney disease as backaches, gravel, bladder troubles, etc.

Kidney disease may have been working in the system for years before the patient suspected the cause of his trouble. That's the danger.

Treat the kidneys at the first sign of any ailment. That is the only safe way. Keep them well, and they will keep you well. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills help the kidneys to filter the blood, and remove from it all disease-breeding impurities. That explains their success.

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(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."
(Sd.) D. D. A.

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CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
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EVEN in confirmed cases.

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55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

REVOLT RENEWED.

PROCLAMATIONS ALL OVER RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 6.

In spite of official assurances rumours are rife this evening of a general resumption of the strike on Sunday. The men at the railway construction works are already out again, and there has undoubtedly been further trouble at the Putiloff works, where the men are holding out for the payment of their wages during the recent strike. It is also feared that there may be demonstrations to-morrow, it being the anniversary of the commencement of the war. The whole situation, however, is full of uncertainty.

The "Petit Journal's" St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs : It is rumoured that a collision has occurred in the suburbs between strikers and the troops, and that several were killed and wounded.

Numerous arrests have been made (adds the correspondent) of persons who were manufacturing false passports. Persons similarly employed have also been arrested at Odessa.

NEW POST FOR GENERAL TREPOFF.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

It is rumoured that M. Kutler remains Assistant Minister of the Interior until more favourable conditions obtain in Russia, when his place will be taken by General Trepoff. M. Kutler will then become Assistant Minister of Finance.

FATHER GAPON.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

Father George Gapon has been removed from the post of chaplain at the deportation prison, and at the same time has been prohibited from fulfilling his priestly functions so long as the part taken by him in the labour movement is not clearly defined.

PRINCE MIRSKI'S FAREWELL.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday.

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski to-day bade farewell to the staff of the Ministry of the Interior. The leave-taking was of a very cordial character. Several officials of the department met in the private chapel of the Chief of the Gendarmery, and after a service the priest blessed the Minister and handed him a sacred picture, saying that the prayers of his colleagues, as well as of all thinking Russia, were with him as they felt him to be the only man able to set free the springs of life which had already for a long time rushed under ground, and believed that through his efforts the lifegiving and fertilising stream would flow all over the Russian land and call to life the might of Holy Russia, which no power could resist.

POLAND'S REVOLUTION.

MOVEMENT BECOMING UNIVERSAL.

Lodz, Wednesday.

The general body of strikers has not returned to work this morning, and the men do not appear inclined to accept the manufacturer's offers. The outlook is by no means promising.

Lodz is swarming with troops, and a state of siege is enforced. A cordon of gendarmes has been drawn round the outskirts, and all incoming trains are stopped and searched. The passport and censor regulations are of the strictest nature.

Opinions differ as to the outcome of the disturbances, but there is no doubt (says the "Standard's" Warsaw correspondent) that, generally speaking, the movement is a revolutionary one of considerable magnitude and universal throughout Poland

The general condition at Warsaw is unchanged. The strikers are active, but orderly, and very few outrages are reported.

Outside and near Warsaw there is continued agitation. The sugar district, which has hitherto escaped, has now caught the infection, and 25,000 men are involved.

PROFESSORS ON STRIKE.

Dorpat, Thursday.

Seventeen professors have made a statement to the council of the university to the effect that owing to the excitement prevailing among the students, which militates against the normal course of study, and also in view of the fact that it is incompatible with the dignity of a high school to have to carry on its studies under police protection, they have resolved to suspend work pending the establishment of conditions enabling them to resume their duties.

TSARITSA UNWELL.

It is stated in Berlin that the Tsaritsa is in poor health, that her nerves are greatly shaken, and that she will shortly leave Russia for a change of scenery. It is probable that she will go to Darmstadt, breaking her journey for some days in Berlin.

There is no truth in the rumour (says a St. Petersburg telegram) that an attempt had been made on the life of General Trepoff.

A soldier named Vladimiroff, who refused to fire on the strikers in St. Petersburg, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

"SIEGE OF RIGA."

IN IDENTS OF A GREAT STRIKE.

The following interesting extracts are taken from letters from an English resident at Riga :—

January 25. Yesterday morning the "Strike Committee," as they are called, visited all the mills and turned out all the workers, mostly against their wills, as they are quite content, but to refuse would mean death, and so they have to join. Our men behaved very decently and departed quietly; the dyers refused to go before they had taken their cloth out of the vats, so they were driven out with knives and clubs, but they slunk back later to wring out the stuff, and so saved it from rotting.

There was an awful row yesterday lasting from 5. p. m. till this morning, and all the shops had to shut up. I drove all round the town to reconnoitre ; it looked like a siege ; all the houses were shut up, no lights showing and no one in the streets except groups of men ; all the lanterns were smashed, and in every direction you heard yells and howls. Near the cathedral a whole troops of soldiers were bivouacked, and everywhere mounted police and patrols of fifty soldiers came charging along in fine style ; generals were driving about in troikas, and the police-master was all over the place, I met him so often. The banks, town hall, etc., were guarded by mounted police and finally I came upon the rioters who were disporting themselves by the river. They were shooting, so I only took in the scene with a glance and departed elsewhere ; my cabby enjoyed it ; we were nearly ridden down by the patrols coming round a corner, and it was quite exciting.

"The Cossacks are expected in a day or two ; they are the best medicine in a case like this, even though the English papers call them "a pack of brutal, bloodthirsty savages.' They are splendid men."

"January 29.—Last Thursday a lady was driving to the station and the child besides her was killed by a bullet, and a governess was shot through the head while crossing the bridge, and her charge, a girl of six een, was bayoneted. Also one of the directors of a bank was driving home and was shot through the heart ; he was nowhere near the fighting, but the bullets travel far ; they use Dum-Dum bullets, which is quite unnecessarily brutal.

Martial law was proclaimed yesterday, which means a lot of murder usually. Many of the shops had to close ; the thing is rather well organised. A few thousands march along and send in a deputation to humbly and politely request the manager to dismiss his men and close the works ; if he consents they thank him and wait to see that they are not cheated and then go away quietly ; if he refuse the rest are called in and everything is smashed to atoms, nor do they forget to take a tender farewell of the owners and managers ; this happened to Messrs. A—and B—and one or two others.

"A high police officer was deprived of his sword and revolver and cap, and was compelled to march right through the town at the head of 5,000 jeering rioters, wearing a red cap and carrying the red revolutionary flag till he was rescued by the Cossacks.

February 3, 1905. "On the whole the order kept and observed everywhere has been marvellous. When one reflects that there were to begin with, owing to the closing of shipping offices, many unemployed, and that some 70,000 men were called out on strike and further bears in mind that every large city comprises a certain amount of idle rabble and thieves and undesirable characters, then one has to admit that the whole affair has been wonderful.

"Work is being resumed everywhere, and during the whole time order has prevailed. Each factory has soldiers to prevent the workmen being molested for returning. We have 100 at ours, and we caught eight agitators to-day. The soldiers marched them off to the barrack yard, and said they would put them eight days in the dark on bread and water, with a real good whipping for breakfast every morning would suit them.

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In 2lb. tins.
Roast. | Ox-Cheek and Vegetables
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Seasoned. | Tripe and Onions.
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2 lb. square tins.
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Mayfair, medium.
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Do. do. do. 3 do.
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Bologna, large and small tins.
SOUPS
In 1lb. tins.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, 1,917 tons, Captain Main, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 2,327 tons, Captain H Bradley, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ariel, 2,208 tons, Captain John Race, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth 21st January with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain T Johnston, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, 3,111 tons, Captain G Haywood, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Rander Reunion, 1,329 tons, Captain Thos W Carr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 10th February, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain H McDiarmed sailed yesterday for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,270 tons, Captain John Thomson, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev and Mrs W W Ashe and infant, and Mrs Birnie and child, Revd Buchanan, Mr Catty, Mr and Mrs Churcher, Dr Creighton, Mr H Gardner, Mis Handcock and 2 children, Captain Henderson, Rev and Mrs E H Lewes, Lt Lyall, Mrs A Mears Miss Moncraff, Mrs Moultrie, Miss South Combe, Col and Mrs Quayle, and child, Mr and Mrs O M Sykes, and 2 children, Mrs Walker and child, Mr and Mrs N H Warren and 2 children, Captain Williams and 66 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

HMS Flagship Hyacinth.....Capt the Hon Hood...H-R Navy
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H M S Lapwing ....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ....
R I M S Comet ....Comdr ....Stoaken ....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats..............................

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 24.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2391	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2130	Crackull			W & A Graham & Co
Macedonia	5243	Bennett	London		P & O Co
Nawab	3011	Thomas	Calcutta		T M & Co
Grantley Hall	2583	Jenet			J M & Co
Terrier	1003	Nielsen			F F C & Co
Dunblane	2102	Martin			W & G Graham & Co
Obra	3476	Johnston	Calcutta		M M & Co
Wardha	2563	McClelland	Calcutta		M Mackenzie & Co
Tonawanda	3182	Brown	Kurrachi	2-3	Standard Oil Co
Onipenta	3420	Hill			M M & Co
Kerbella	1468	LeGrand			M M & Co
Uriana	3383	Butter			M M & Co
Caromandel	2783	Montford	China		P & O Co
Falgate	3307	Cheshire			E Latham & Co
Dagfred	650	Millberg			F F C & Co
Soudan	4207	Lookyor	Southampton		Transport
Ariel	2208	Race			K Nixon & Co
Arcadia	3511	Cubitt			P & O Co
Rander Reunion	1329	Carr			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B Sehonfels	3750	Denker	K'chi	1-3	Glade & Co
C&R Clan Macalister				3-3	Sommerfelt F M & Co
C&R Sawaria	2121	Hill	Zanzibar	23-2	M M & Co
F Trentham Hall	2862	Laidlaw	Kurrachi	28-2	K N & Co
F C Macdonald	3112	Haywood	L'pool &c	25-2	F M & Co
G Herbelia	1468	T V Le Grand	Burresh	24-2	M M & Co
K Clan Mackenzie		Wittman	1936	Japan	3-3 E Tagohoy
P Clydesdale	2295	Lundberg	Antwerp	4-3	M M & Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Satrunji	517	Ahmed	Karachi	28-2	Shpd & Co
Sabarmati	524	Mohamed	Karachi	25-2	Sheph & Co
Ponani	552	Mohamed B negar		25-2	Sheph & Co

P. DOCK M. DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Handari	1653	Hill	Red Sea Ports	4-3	B & P S N

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	25-2	W & A G&Co
2	Welsh Prince	3218	Eauil Dunkerk		4-3	W & A Gr &Co
3	Ornulale	2305	Hamilton	Japan	28-2	T M and Co
4	Glineleg		Hart	Kobe	3-3	T Morrison & Co
5	Shadwell	2591	Tonton	Hull	1-3	M M & Co
7	Imperatrix	2.53	Ghezzo	Trieste	1-3	A L S N Co
8	Trieste	3203	Mistrarigo	China	28-2	A L S N Co
9	Filippo Artelli	2752				5 3 T M & Co
10&11	Othello	2337	Bradley	Karachi	25-2	F Muir & Co
12	Persia	4193	Hangplon	Aden	25-2	P & O Co
16	Birdoswald	2603	Craig	London	26-3	T Morrison& Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Ariel s	Race	Blyth Jan 21
24	Arcadia s	Cubit	Aden Feb 19
	Rander Reunion s	Carr	Calcutta Feb 10

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Dwarka s	Jarey	Persian Gulf
	Kola s	McDiarmed	Karachi &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Massilia, Thomson for Liverpool &c
" Obra, Johnston for Calcutta &c
" Clan Macdonald, Haywood for Liverpool &c
" Othello, Bradley for Hull via Karachi

The steamer Arcadia entered for loading yesterday for Aden.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
13	Baron Fairlie	Calcutta
19	Fortunatus	Melbourne
21	Sirsa	Bombay
21	Bangala	Rangoon
22	Bhundara	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, FEB. 23.

The P and O Co's steamer s s Simla with China Mails is expected Bombay at 10 a m on Sunday the 26th inst.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, February 25, 1905.

1 It is notified for general information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the morning of Thursday the 9th March and will conclude with the annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding on the morning of Monday the 20th March.

2 Arrangements are being made to hold Point to Point Races at Santa Cruz on the afternoon of Tuesday the 21st of March.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, February 25, 1905.

1 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders. Members are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

2 Match VI, Class "C" will be fired for at Ghat Cooper this afternoon, the 25th instant. No more entries can be accepted.

3 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing to-morrow Sunday the 26th instant.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS. BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 25, 1905.

1 The following drills will take place (next week) for No 1 Company.

Monday at 5 p m, Thursday at 6-30 a m, and Friday at 9 p m—Colaba North Fort for 6th B V Gun drill.

Members of No 1 Company are requested to make a point of attending these drills.

2 There will be a class-firing on the 28th inst at Santa Cruz when the watches mentioned in Prize scheme 1904-05, will be fired for.

Members who have not fired their class are requested to do so.

3 E E Company:—The drill at Middle Ground on Saturday the 25th (to-day) is cancelled.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—FEB, 25.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

393-01—Payne and Co—Dr Leo game others vs The Action Gesells chaft fur Amtine Fabrikation—Smetham and B and N Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

759,01—Captain and V—Champsee Parbut and others vs Mowji Shamji and others—Madhowji E K—Pprt heard

Long Causes.

590,0,64—Tyabji H and Co—Casamally Jafferbhoy vs Kulsumbai widow and others—Payne and Co Ardesir H D and Co D D and S and Matubhoy J and M

279,01—Edgelow G and W—Dulhubdas Parbhundas vs Mutiram Gowan and others—Arderir H D and Co and K D Shruff—For postponement

125,05—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vndrawondka vs Tookersey Shamji—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

Suits for hearing and fine disposal.

Long Causes.

206'04—Mulla and M Ramabai vs Ramchandra Shivram Hiralal, D Part heard

564'02—Litt e and Co—Framrose Hirjibhoy Taback and another vs Ruttonji Jamshedji Dubash and others Edgelow G and W Payne and Co—Little and Co

238-10868'03—Mulla and M Shivji Nagsey and others vs Jetha Kanji Kanga and P

269'03—Mulia and M Bhowanji Thakersi and others vs Jetha Kanji Kanga and P

361'86—Tyabji D and Co—Kissoalal Harmandrai and another vs Ruttonshaw Krachshaw Kohiad and others Ardeser H D and Co—Daphtary and F

651'04—K J Billimoria, Bai Jerbai widow vs Bai Goolbai widow

571'04—Mirza and M Aishabai vs Rahimbai widow and another Thakurdas and Co

240'04—Wadia G and Co—Janoo Hoosein and others vs The Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance and Limited Co, others—Cragie L and C

294'04—Dikshit D and S Parbhakar Govind Vaidya vs Premchand Roychand and Co—Edgelow G W N M Cama

762-04—Mulji and D Nanbai widows vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas Haivi H and M

755,04—Payne and Co Hunsraj Moorarji vs Runchordas Dharsey Little and Co

INFORMATION is said to have reached London from Damascus that a great national Arabian movement is at present in progress in Mesopotamia, and Palestine, the object of which is indicated by the motto adopted by the executive Committee "Arab Countries for the Arabs." Branch Committees have been formed in all the chief towns of those three countries whose operations are directed from Egypt and Europe. The ultimate aim of the leaders of this interesting movement is to establish a Great Arabian Empire governed by a constitutional and liberal monarchy of which the head shall be an Arab Sultan. Incidentally it is hoped to help in the liberation of other oppressed nationalities at present within the Turkish Empire. An appeal has been addressed to the European Powers and the United States begging them to remain neutral in respect of the Arabian national movement, the leaders of which undertake to assume and maintain all the international obligations and guarantees of the present Turkish Government relative to the Christian Churches and people of the Near East.

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BOXING TOURNAMENT
HAS BEEN UNAVOIDABLY
POSTPONED.
FOR NEW DATES AND PLACE, SEE ANOTHER COLUMN.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1905.

SUVOROFF.

RUSSIA has had many military heroes, whose names have been handed down to posterity, but none perhaps more remarkable than Suvoroff, who led his battalions to victory many times in the eighteenth century. As "A Russian Napoleon" Maurice Church writes of him in the current "Cornhill" and relates many proofs of the marvellous strength of character of this redoubtable general. He was recognised as indispensable in the field both by Russia and her allies; Nelson appreciated his great qualities and exchanged portraits with him. Entreated by an Englishman to give some personal data for remembrance by posterity, the cynical Suvoroff summed up the estimate of his character thus:—Monarchs praised me; friends admired and foes slandered me. It was natural, then, for courtiers to mock me. For my country's good I spoke the truth, and crowed like a cock to awaken the drowsy. He was endowed with a vigor and an alertness that never failed. His short stature of five feet four inches and his slight figure enclosed an indomitable spirit, content with simple habits. He was hardy, a great horseman, most agile, ate sparingly, kept a Cossack standing beside him at meals ready to warn him if he exceeded the limit he set himself in food or drink, and when this attendant nudged him, he obeyed recognising that these were his own stern orders. Suvaroff when young, was not destined by his family for the military calling, he seemed too weak and small, but the boy himself desired it and found a supporter in an old fellow-soldier of his father's. He entered the army when he was seventeen having been according to the custom of those days, borne on the strength from his twelfth year. His commission was given him in 1754 when he was twenty five, and in three years he was lieutenant-colonel. The moment he got an opportunity of active service on the Seven Years' War he distinguished himself by dash and daring. Peace did not suit his temper and when the war was over he exercised his men not always in ordinary military manœuvres. It is told of this original soldier that, passing a monastery, he decided to attack and take it, formed his troops into column, advanced and stormed the institution to the terror of the monks. Complaint was made to the Empress Catherine, but she quite understood her general's ways and seems to have passed it over. During the first Polish War, Suvoroff was in his element. He had unbounded influence over his men, who worshipped him, and were willing to march day or night as he commanded. Forced marches were his rule, to get the start of the enemy his ambition, but he mercifully considered his men, resting half-an-hour after every ten versts. The moment he came up with the enemy., he attacked them no matter if only half his force had arrived; he firmly believed in surprises and practised them successfully at Prague, at Stolovilski and at Cracow during this campaign. When forbidden to march against Oginski, the irrepressible Suvoroff simply said "The match to the gun. Suvoroff to the field," and went ahead. Weimarn, the Commander-in-Chief courtmartialled him, but Catherine replaced Weimarn by a chief who was in sympathy with the determined general.

His address to his soldiers on going to the Turkish War, reminding them of the qualities indispensable on the field of battle was striking. "Listen and remember: obedience, discipline, instruction, order, cleanliness, health, drill, courage, piety—glory, glory!" The Poles did not [illegible] him, naturally, and dubbed him a "ferocious fanatic." He is said to have anticipated Napoleon in his plan of attack at Turtukay employing columns supported by a reserve and covered by skirmishers. At the second attack he was so weak from fever that two soldiers had to support him while his commands were whispered to an Aide-de-Camp, But he crossed the Danube and saw that they were executed. When he tersely announced his victory to Salikoff, he asked for the Second Class of the St. George order, and had to jog the chief's memory afterwards observing that the race for laurels was uncertain, breaking one's neck was a possibility. In 1774 he married in Moscow and settled down for a while to a rural life. His vigor was here displayed in keeping his peasants up to his standard, he used to fling cold water on the drunkards, crow like a cock to wake up the sleepy-heads, and amused himself with much practical joking which was a great a terror to his friends as his martial ardour terrified his enemies in war. He tired quickly of his domestic life and left it. Suvoroff was no courtier, he scorned their ways and let them know it. Inhumanity has been charged to him, but his estimate of himself was frank enough in this direction. "I have shed rivers of blood" he wrote to the artist who was to paint his portrait, "I tremble, but I love my neighbour. In my whole life I have made no one unhappy, not an insect has perished at my hand." Suvoroff adopted different tactics with different foes. Against the Turk he formed up for attack in two lines of squares, with a third of cavalry; he seldom waited to be attacked, but took the offensive, and believed more in the bayonet than in the ball. "The ball is a fool, the bayonet is a hero," was a favorite saying of his and he seemed to have no ruth whatsoever in his heart where Turks were concerned, and he faced them often with a handful of men, risking, but not suffering disaster. He despised both the French and the Austrians. The former he called "God-forgetting, windy, light-headed" and of the latter he said "I know the Austrians, a whole day spent in deliberation, and an opportunity lost for ever."

When Catherine died, Suvoroff grieved and the Emperor Paul ordered him to Moscow and to his estate, where he had to resume as best he could his farm life. He shared in all the doings of his people, was not too great or too busy to ring the church bells or to sing in the choir. His pastoral days seemed over, when the coalition against Bonaparte, formed by Russia, England and Turkey and joined in by Austria, in 1798, recalled him to the colours. England proposed to the Czar that Suvoroff should lead the Allies in Italy. Paul summoned the retired general, who joyfully responded with characteristic speed. The Emperor asked him for his plans. "I have no plans. And if I had, Sire, I shall not tell you. The Aulic Council would know to-morrow, and the enemy the day after." His advent redoubled the ardour of his own soldiers and of those of the other armies. Suvoroff did not lose an hour, he beat Moreau as a commencement, and this his forty-first victory, was his first over the French. The next was over Macdonald at the Trebbia, and was fought on singular lines, such as only he could have ventured on. He hurled himself piece-meal on the enemy bringing up his forces at long intervals. At Novi, he triumphed over Joubert and then he set off on his dangerous march into Switzerland by the St. Gothard route. When he realised that this route was impracticable and that he was in a trap, from which it was almost impossible to extricate the troops, he grew frantic, but was still determined not to be beaten and turned to try and reach the Rhine. That he retrieved what seemed an irremediable blunder by a brilliant feat in crossing the Panixer Pass was due to his having the courage and the skill to set the ordinary laws of strategy at defiance. He himself was furious, and he blamed the Austrians bitterly for the primary mistake in the choice of a route, for their Chief of the Staff was responsible for the ignorance of the fact that even a bridle path ceased at Waltdorf. But the Czar declared him equal to any General alive or dead, and appointed him Generalissimo of Russia. Paul retired from the coalition and the Army with Suvoroff moved to Cracow. Here the veteran fell ill, and to illness was added chagrin at the Emperor's resenting an appointment he had made during the campaign. He was still seriously unwell when he reached St. Petersburg in May and he died there not many days after in 1799, beloved and revered by the Russian people.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES. The preliminaries for the operation of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act in Bombay Presidency seem to have been completed, for copies of the bye-laws framed by Government for the management of such societies, along with explanatory leaflets and forms of application are now being distributed throughout the Presidency. These papers, in the vernacular, give, simply and clearly, all the information that the people can need in order to establish and manage the societies, which, if the villagers display the interest in them that is anticipated, can effect a considerable relief in the burden which indebtedness imposes upon the agriculturist. The aims of Government in passing the Act are carefully explained in the leaflets that are being circulated. It is primarily stated that the Act has been passed to make it easy for persons of small means to combine together for their mutual assistance, so that those who need to borrow small sums for short periods may obtain them more easily and at lower rates of interest and that those who are able to save small sums may invest them more safely and more profitably than they do at present. Agriculturists and village artisans are the persons who will derive the most benefit from an arrangement enabling them to raise money at lower rates than the interest charged by the sowcars; but the extension of the principle of the Act to urban areas should be of considerable advantage in assisting small industries. To provide the requisite amount of capital to start a society, Government offers to lend, free of interest for three years and thereafter at a low rate of interest, a sum equal to the amount subscribed by the members in shares or deposits. It is estimated that in small villages it will be enough if from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 are thus raised by the people themselves, but if the joint amount contributed by the members and lent by Government does not provide enough capital, the societies may borrow from sowcars or from other capitalists. The money of the societies is to be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank, and regulations have been carefully framed for the proper control of the funds and the recovery of loans. On the latter point the Committees are informed that two sureties should be required in every case. There is a warning against a tendency which the conditions of Indian village life undoubtedly favour, for it is pointed out that it is not good to have the same people sureties for the same loans. Mr. McNeill, the Registrar appointed under the Act, thinks it necessary to offer an illustration of what should be avoided. He observes that if Ramchandra and Babaji give security for Venkaji's loan, and Bapuji and Venkaji are surety for Ramchandra's loan with Ramchandra and Venkaji giving security for Bapuji's loan there are only three persons responsible for three loans. That is a form of ringing the changes which promises to be the best obviated by the whole village joining the society and, by the same token, the larger the number of members the less will be the risk of default on the part of borrowers, for all will be interested in seeing that obligations are discharged. For the rest the Committee are enjoined to give preference to applications for loans for useful purposes and to lend as little as possible for expenses on ceremonies and similar matters. Social ceremonies and usages provide a common cause of the peasant's indebtedness and the Co-operative Credit Societies offer an opportunity to inculcate habits of thrift in this respect. It is urged that people who want to spend money on ceremonies should be induced to save up the necessary amount by deposits in the Society instead of going into debt on that account; and it is probable that the attraction of interest on the deposits may produce the desired effect. The real virtue of the Co-operative Credit Societies will consist not in the extent to which they may facilitate borrowing, but in their success as agencies to enable the people to save without difficulty. Hitherto that has not been possible because the exigencies of seed time and harvest left the cultivator at the mercy of the sowcar and his exorbitant demands. In the Co-operative Societies the ryot and the village artisan will have the means of raising money on easy terms at the seasons when they need it, and the difference between the sowcar's interest and that of the Society should eventually enable them to be independent of any but their own capital. Government have taken care to indicate how the societies should be managed to ensure their success and are prepared, through the special officers appointed, to give all the advice that may be needed. But the management is to be entirely in the hands of the people themselves and upon the care which the Committees exercise in their working the success of the societies alone depends.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF GERMANY. Far and away the most interesting treatise on the future of Germany's oversea trade that has seen the light of publication during the present decade is one recently published by Dr. Walther Kundt. It discusses the sufficiency of existing trade methods and the possibility of so altering them as to bring Germany's foreign trade under control in something like the way in which German home-trade conditions and prices are regulated by Kartells. Eminently fitted to treat upon the subject, Dr. Kundt brings to his aid practical commercial experience gained as a representative of German firms in tropical lands. The result, as might be expected, is a book replete with information of an extremely interesting and valuable nature. In the first place, Dr. Kundt leaves tariffs entirely on one side as not being weapons calculated to further foreign trade. It is noteworthy, however, that Dr Kundt himself is not a Free-trader; he defends corn duties, indeed, because, though expensive, they ensure the existence of the German peasantry—to him a national necessity. Secondly, he rejects the notion of the "self-sufficient empire," though the growth of British Imperialism and of the United States appear to lend it strength. Still a third offence he commits against our tariff reformers; he affirms that West European countries must exchange mainly manufactured products with each other, and that the sale of German products depends on the increased productivity of these other lands, since we all have a lively interest in each other's prosperity. Considering German interests in the different trade zones, he dismisses Western Europe, where trade is a conflict in the highly skilled production of the best goods; Russia which supplies only grain and wood; North America, which takes only manufactures which it is not worthwhile to produce in the States; the Near East, on account of its infertility, its fatalism and its bad political conditions; and China on account of its poverty. Tropical Asia is already in the hands of France and Britain, while Australia "least of all will have anything to do with us." There remain Central and South America and, to a less degree, Africa as special spheres for German commerce. They have rich stores of raw material necessary for industry, while, on account of the climate, native manufactures on the large scale cannot arise. The third chapter contains extraordinarily interesting account of the development of the trade of Hamburg, lit up by humorous reminiscences of personal experience. Formerly tropical trade was conducted by representatives who settled in distant lands for long periods of years and each worked a little monopoly, but modern improvements in communication have destroyed the old system. Now the commercial traveller, with that extraordinary German pertinacity, journeys on mule-back with his pack of samples across his saddle. Through the interior of Paraguay and Brazil, hunting for customers in those forgotten inland towns where the shopkeeper's prescription for the want of a railway is a political revolution. Equally interesting and lively is his account of the African "factory" system, where a white man cannot sell goods in a shop in a coast town to other whites without losing caste, but by selling sweets to Negro children in the bush is elevated to the honourable rank of a Hamburg merchant. Among the recommendations that Dr. Kundt makes is that exporters should combine and set up stores of their own in the large tropical towns. Ruinous competition could thus be avoided, middlemen eliminated the shipping companies brought to terms, and the whole business kept in German hands instead of redounding to the profit of British, Belgian, or American manufacturers.

THE Viceroy will meet Lady Curzon on her arrival at Bombay.

THE Survey Committee after completing their tour in the United Provinces next month, will proceed to the Punjab and Baluchistan.

MR. MORRIS, Deputy Secretary, Home Department, proceeds Home on three months' privilege leave early in April, Mr. Brunyate, United Provinces, acting for him.

THE Viceregal party had rainy, dull weather for some days in the shooting camp at Kalabari, but the tigers have now begun to fall fast and the sport promises to continue good.

WE are informed that the special prize for the best hunter in the Bombay Horse Show was awarded to Lieut.-Col Bull's ch. Aust. m. "Bullion" and not to the animal originally credited with the distinction.

MR. G. R. CLARK, I. C. S., Postmaster-General of Madras, has succeeded in establishing a postal service of mails and passengers between Bezvada and Masuli-patam, a distance of 40 odd miles. The distance is run in less than 2 1-2 hours, including several halts. The postal service through the rich Kistna Delta between these two important towns has hitherto been done by "runners,' an out-of-date system for so wealthy and thriving a District. It is intended to have three motor cars on this trial route, and thus to provide for a reciprocal double service, with a reserve car, to allow for breakdowns and enable repairs, etc., to be effected. For the present at any rate the new service will be run by contract, Messrs. Simpson and Co. of Madras, having undertaken the business. Their locally built cars have already proved their reliability on postal service in Gwalior and a few other places.

MARRIED in 1898 to Nawar Mahmoud Ali Khan, an Indian Prince, Florence Blanche, his English wife, says she has since lived a life of misery at her house in Clapham. They met when the lady was only 15 years of age. The honeymoon, spent in Douglas, Isle of Man, was a happy one but soon after their return to London the Prince is alleged to have commenced to systematically ill-treat his wife. Now the lady wants a separation order against her husband, and for this reason attended the South-Western Police Court on the 3rd instant. The wife told a painful story. Two marriage ceremonies were held, she said, one at the Paddington Registry office, and the other in accordance with the rites of the Mahomedan faith. The Prince had often blacked her eyes, had threatened her with a redhot poker, chased her out of the house in her nightdress, and had also threatened to drown her child. Her Counsel alleged that the Prince had murderous instincts. He had driven his wife out of the house at the point of a knife, and had made an effort to strangle her. On being informed that the Prince's income was £800, the Magistrate said he would remit the case to the Divorce Court.

AN interesting story is told in "T. P.'s Weekly," of an omitted comma which cost the United States Government a matter of £400,000. About 30 years ago the United States Congress, in drafting the Tariff Bill, enumerated in one section the articles to be admitted on the free list. Among these were "all foreign fruit-plants." The copying clerk, in his superior wisdom, omitted the hyphen and inserted a comma after "fruit," so that the clause read, "all foreign fruit, plants, &c." The mistake could not be rectified for about a year, and during this time all oranges, lemons, bananas, grapes, and other foreign fruits were admitted free of duty, with a loss to the Government of at least £400,000 for that year.

The "Press Association" says:—We understand that the question of the issue of companies without prospectus, and which have been registered in the Channel Islands, the colonies, and elsewhere abroad, whereby the provisions of the Companies Act of 1903 are evaded, to the great danger of the investing public and serious loss inflicted upon the National Exchequer, is to be raised by Major Evans-Gordon, M. P., at the opening of Parliament. The subject has long been ripe for legislation, and has been strongly commented upon by Mr. Stapylton Barnes, the Senior Official Receiver in Companies Liquidation at the Board of Trade, in his annual report on the Companies Winding-up Act. Should the subject not be mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, the member for Stepney will move an amendment to the Address.

THE King's recent visit to Lady Kinloss at Stowe House is of more interest, writes a correspondent in the "Westminster Gazette," than may at first sight appear, for by the will of King Henry VIII. she is the person who should be filling the English throne. It is largely forgotten that Henry limited the succession, failing issue of his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, to the issue of his sister Mary, by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, passing over the claims of the family of his eldest sister Margaret Queen of Scotland. For reasons best known to themselves the Suffolk line, then represented by Edward Seymour, Lord Beauchamp, waived their claim, and swore allegiance to the Scottish line, nominated by Elizabeth on her death-bed. It is true that Lord Beauchamp's son and heir, afterwards Duke of Somerset, showed that the Suffolk line had an eye to possible advantages by his secret marriage with Lady Arabella Stuart, but on the whole the Scottish line did not suffer much anxiety from the pretensions of the family of which Lady Kinloss, peeress of Scotland in her own right, is now the heir-general and of line.

SIR OLIVER LODGE, addressing a meeting of teachers at Birmingham University expressed the fear that the average schoolboy of to-day is ignorant that he does not know the subjects he has been taught, that he spends years at Latin without being able to use Latin freely, that he learns what he calls French or German, and is tongue tied when he finds himself abroad; that he drones and redrones over a few books of Euclid, and is utterly ignorant of Jeometry. The fault lay with the boys. The eager and inquiring child had by some process been turned, or had turned himself, into the intellectually dull, apathetic, indolent, professional schoolboy, and this was partly caused by apathy and luxury in overwealthy homes. It was also partly due to the intellectual pabulum supplied in schools, and the methods employed for supplying it. There was a great lack of organising skill in the teachers of junior classes, and subjects were not taught that they might be learned, but were used mainly as disciplinary tasks in secondary schools. Junior teachers were not in general trained to deal with young, inquiring minds.

A NAVAL SCARE IN GERMANY.

THE SPEECH BY MR. A. H. LEE.

Mr. Arthur Lee, Civil Lord of the Admiralty as reported here to fore responding to the toast of the Imperial Forces at a railway dinner at Eastleigh, Hants, on Thursday night, February 2, referred to the recent reforms in the Navy.

Naval reforms, he said, had not been effected before because they were the result of absolutely changed conditions, arising partly out of the redistribution of naval power in Europe and out of the lessons of the present war in the Far East. In the first place, there had been a complete redistribution of the British fleet, in order to be prepared for possible enemies. The balance and centre of naval power in Europe had been shifted during the last few years. They had not so much to keep their eyes upon France and the Mediterranean as they had to look with more anxiety, though not fear, towards the North Sea. The second great branch of reform had been the placing of the whole of the effective reserve ships in commission, and they were now ready to go to sea at a few hours' notice. They had been organised in actually squadrons, and would be taken into action if war were declared suddenly. If war should unhappily be declared under existing conditions the British Navy would get its blow in first, before the other side had time even to read in the papers that war had been declared. They had had to get rid, ruthlessly, of ships which were considered by the world to be highly effective a few years ago. One good result had been that the crews had been freed in order to form crews for effective ships and reserves. The last reform was in shipbuilding. No ship which was not the very best, fastest, and most heavily armoured would play a part in naval battles of the future, and, therefore, they had decided to spend no more on repairing old ships. They would build, instead, ships for the future which would be of the biggest and fastest type, armed only with the heaviest artillery, and protected by the heaviest armour. These ships would be fewer in number, but more potent for the destruction of their enemies. The redistribution would result in great economy, and a great saving in the naval expenditure of the country. Yet our fighting strength as a fighting naval Power had been practically doubled during the last few weeks.

GERMAN COMMENTS ON MR. LEE'S SPEECH.

Writing on Feb. 5 the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" said:—

A good deal of comment has been excited by brief telegraphic reports of a speech which was delivered last Thursday by the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Arthur Lee, at Eastleigh, at a purely local gathering. Although in the reports of the speech as reproduced here, there is no reference whatever to Germany, a section of the German Press, including the Radical "Vossische Zeitung" the Conservative Post, and the "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten," interprets Mr. Lee's explanation of the new distribution of the British Navy as a direct menace to Germany. The "Vossische Zeitung" maintains that in England the development of the Navy is so popular that a British statesman does not require to point to possible dangers in order to win the sympathies of Parliament for naval expenditure. As for the German nation, it has not the remotest intention, either now or in the future, of declaring war against Great Britain. The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" welcomes the speech as an indication of "the dangers with which Germany sooner or later will have to reckon." These dangers are not at present actual, but German naval policy, it is urged, must take them into account. The Post admits that it is an "exaggeration" to describe Mr. Lee's speech as "a menace of war directed against Germany," but it concludes its critical comments by declaring that "his words must awaken the German people, which will now with redoubled zeal devote itself to the task of strengthening its naval power."

It would on the face of it seem to be as legitimate for an English Minister to refer to the problem of naval supremacy in the North Sea as it is for the official representatives of the German Admiralty to perface their Navy Bills with a declaration regarding the necessity of building a fleet "which will be able to keep the North Sea clear." It is moreover, quite patent to the ordinary observer that, in view of recent political and naval developments, the North Sea has assumed a relative importance for British naval strategy which it did not previously possess. This morning the National Zeitung publishes a sketch of the new naval plans of Russia, which embrace the construction of 16 first-class battleships, six first-class and six second-class cruisers, as well as 250 torpedo boats and 10 vessels for laying submarine mines, at total cost of one and half milliards of roubles (£158,000,000). One of the constant arguments of the advocates of a great German navy is that it would render Germany "more eligible for alliances." In these circumstances it seems only natural that a British Minister who shares responsibility for the Navy should inform his countrymen the seasonable precautions which have been adopted on the British side, and which, as German critics omit to mention, will secure a considerable retrenchment in naval expenditure.

In a telegram dated Feb. 6, the "Times" correspondent at Berlin says:—The references in Mr. Arthur Lee's recent speech to the new distribution of the British Navy continue to occupy the attention of the German Press. Notwithstanding Mr. Lee's explanations, which some journals affect to regard as a retraction of his original statements it is evident that the speech, as well as certain recent utterances of the "Army and Navy Gazette," which the "Vossische Zeitung" is pleased to describe as "semi-official," will be employed in order to promote the agitation of the German Navy League. With reference to the discussion, the objects of which are quite transparent, the "Berliner Tageblatt" is informed that Germany played no part whatever in connection with the crisis which arose in consequence of the North Sea Incident.

The agitation excited by the speech of Mr. Arthur Lee is now subsiding and says the same correspondent on Feb. 7, it is recognised that the remarks of the Civil Lord of the Admiralty only characterised a situation with which the majority of ordinary observers are perfectly familiar. The "Cologne Gazette" dismisses the subject in the following characteristic terms:—We need not enquire too closely whether Mr. Lee really intended to refer to quite a number of Powers, as he states in the correction of his speech, or whether he particularly had Germany in view. Nor will we deal with the question whether Mr. Lee furnished his reassuring explanation on his own initiative or under the impression of the great sensation which his words had created in all quarters, including doubtless influential members of the British Cabinet. We have no ground for assuming that the British Government as such has anything to do with warlike designs against Germany such as were sketched in the speech which Mr. Lee has now corrected. On the contrary, we have grounds for believing that influential personages in leading positions in England do not underestimate the value of good relations with Germany, and are prepared rather to promote than to disturb them. In these circumstances the observations of Mr. Lee in no wise bear the aspect of declarations emanating from the British Government, but may rather be regarded as a faux pas which we confess that we regret on the part of an official in high place. The German Press has hitherto attached no great importance to the incident, and, especially in view of the modifications contained in Mr. Lee's explanations, the Press will probably have no reason to take him very seriously (tragisch) in future.

A more sensible and more civil commentary on the situation is contained in an article contributed to the "Berliner Tageblatt," by Count Reventlow who says that Mr. Lee's observations contain nothing which was not generally known, and that his speech certainly did not introduce any element of hostility into the reciprocal recognition of the naval policies which are pursued by Great Britain and by Germany.

In an article headed "A Timely Warning" the Conservative "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" expresses the opinion that the views of the British Cabinet are reflected in Mr. Lee's remarks. "An indiscretion," it continues, "has been committed, as a high British official has blurted out secret intentions and has revealed preparations of his Government which could only have become known to him through official channels."

The Conservative "Post," which reserved its comment on the telegraphic summary of the speech until an authentic version had been received, makes Mr. Lee's second pronouncement the occasion for a strong leading article, the vehemence of which is rather remarkable after the official assurances which have been given that the incident was closed. In commenting upon a letter on the subject, the "Post" says it regards it as highly improbable that Great Britain would start a war single-handed with Germany, or that France, as Great Britain's ally, in view of Great Britain's weakness on land and Germany's military predominance, would venture to think of avenging Sedan. "Nevertheless," concludes the journal, bugle calls like that of Eastleigh must serve as an alarm to us to be on the look-out and to keep our sea defence up to the mark. The first blow will in that case not surprise us, for our watch on the Belt will be as steadfast and true as on the Rhine."

REPLY BY MR. LEE

On Feb. 8 Mr. Lee addressed a meeting of his constituents in the Volunteer Drill Hall, Eastleigh. Several of the editors of German newspapers have been writing to the newspaper offices in Eastleigh asking for papers containing the full reports of the hon. member's previous speech, requests which have generally been ignored.

Mr. Lee, who was accompanied by the Secretary of State for War, Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M. P., was loudly cheered on rising to speak. In the course of his speech he said:—

I am not going to talk to you to-night upon the general subject of the Navy, because I have done that very fully in other parts of the constituency; but I do not intend, as I think you are expecting that I should, to refer in a very few sentences only to the extraordinary outcry which has been made over the speech which I made here in Eastleigh only a few days ago. That speech was a plain recital of certain naval reforms which have already been published to the world (cheers), and which I, as a member of the Board of Admiralty, felt it was my duty to explain to my constituents. (Renewed cheers.) This speech has been misrepresented in a most extraordinary manner (cries of "No" and "Order"), and a meaning has been read into it which never existed in my mind, and, I do not believe, existed in the mind of any one of my hearers. (Cheers.) I am informed that there are various versions of that speech about. The only version of the passage specially referred to which I acknowledge as correct is that which has already been published in the "Standard" of yesterday, and which runs as follows:—The British fleet is now prepared strategically for every conceivable emergency, for we most assume that all foreign naval Powers are possible enemies. Owing to the growth of new naval Powers we have, unfortunately, more possible enemies than formerly, and we have to keep an anxious eye not only on the Mediterranean and Atlantic, but on the North Sea as well. (Cheers, Gentlemen, that is a mere statement of general principles which are evident to every one, which suggest no threat or menace to anybody, and to which I should have thought that no foreign Power could possibly take exception. That is all I have to say on that subject to-night (Cheers.)

THERE is nothing material now possessed by the German Empire (says the "Daily Telegraph") that we would take if it were offered to us as a gift, still less that we would jeopardise the bones of the [illegible]

CAUCASIAN OUTBREAK.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

POTI BOMBARDED.

MORE RIOTS AT WARSAW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Alarming reports continue to be received at St. Petersburg of the condition of the Caucasus, especially Batoum and Baku.

Communications have been severed and no details received, but all reports agree that there has been much bloodshed.

Fresh strikes are constantly breaking out in all parts of Russia.

The railway strike is spreading widely.

Serious strike riots took place at Warsaw to-day.

The police were compelled to release their prisoners and the troops fired on the mob. The number of casualties are not known.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

It is reported at Constantinople that the situation at Batoum and Poti is so serious that a portion of the Black Sea fleet has bombarded Poti.

The strikers are all Georgians and number forty thousand.

Reuter from Aden wires that five ships of the Baltic fleet have passed Mogadoxo bound Southward.

LATER,

The connection between Warsaw and St. Petersburg is now interrupted by the strike. The city which is seething with every dangerous element is thus completely isolated.

The local policemen are now threatening and troops occupy the gas works.

Poti which is reported to have been bombarded by the Black Sea fleet is a town of Trans-Caucasia in the Government of Kutais (Mingrelia). It lies at the mouth of the Rhion on the coast of the Black Sea. It is 193 miles west-north-west of Tiflis with which it is connected by a railway. It possesses a fortress the white walls of which may be seen at a great distance contrasting with the green trees which surround them, and a light house, 117 feet high, which is visible for seventeen miles. Ever since the Russians obtained possession of the place in 1829 they have laboured to improve the town and port, but with comparatively limited success. After Batoum was transferred to Russia in 1878, it was thought that Poti would be abandoned as a port, but a Commission of Inquiry appointed in 1883 decided in its favour. The town represents the ancient Phasis, a commercial Colony of the people of Miletus. The fortress was built in 1578 by Amurath III at the time of the war with Persia In 1640 it was destroyed by the Imeritians, but it was again restored and enlarged. The town was a great market for the trade in slaves, and it is a depot for Caucasian, Caspian and Persian merchandise sent by this route to Europe. It was captured by the Russians in 1812 and again in 1829.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FIGHTING ON THE SAHO.

A Deadly Conflict.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

A heavy artillery duel on the Shaho on Wednesday and Thursday and several collisions have taken place between the outposts.

THE NORTH SEA COMMISSION.

Contents of The Report.

POINTS AGAINST RUSSIA.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The North Sea Commissioners' report was signed to-day. It endorses the British standpoint in certain respects and considers the firing was continued too long and that Admiral Rozhdestvensky ought to have informed the British authorities of what had taken place.

THE MURDERED GRAND DUKE.

Funeral at Moscow.

A PRIVATE CEREMONIAL.

The funeral of the Grand Duke Sergius took place to-day and was marked by great pomp, but the ceremony was entirely confined to the precincts of the Kremlin and nothing was visible to the public, who nevertheless thronged the vicinity where a strong force of troops was posted.

The Tsar and family, and the Ambassadors at the Court were present at a solemn Requiem held at Tsarskoeselo.

THE SOMALI MULLAH.

Reappearance Near Obbia.

BRUSH WITH THE SULTAN.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Mullah is reported to be a day's march from Obbia and has killed several of the Sultan of Obbia's men.

GOVERNMENT AND THE ARMY.

Debate in the Commons.

A STRONG AMENDMENT.

The House of Commons by 254 against 207 has rejected Captain Norton's amendment to the address accusing the Government of grave negligence and mismanagement of the Army.

LATER.

The House of Lords by 55 votes against 22 has rejected a motion condemning the new short rifle.

During the debate, Lord Roberts said the weapon had been approved only after most exhaustive trials, and he quoted Lord Kitchener in commendation of the merits of the rifle for Indian warfare.

THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

Pierced after Six Years' Boring.

The Simplon Tunnel was pierced at 7-20 a. m., this morning thus completing a six years' work.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Reuter wires from Tokio that it has been decided to issue a fourth domestic six per cent. loan of one hundred million yen. The price to be ninety and redeemable in seven years.

RUSSIAN INVALIDS AT SUEZ.

A Russian destroyer has arrived at Suez escorting the transport Malaya full of invalids.

THE MAILS.

The [illegible] Mails of the 11th inst. arrived at [illegible]

RAILWAY OFFICIALS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

A Committee of carriage and locomotive Superintendents, is now sitting in Calcutta under the Chairmanship of Mr. T. R. Browne. Among the officers attending are Messrs. Bamber, E. I. Railway; Brock, S. M. Railway; Bailey, B. N. Railway; Cardew, O. and R. Railway; George, the Nizam's Railway; Houldcroft, R.-M. Railway; Hawkins, A. B. Railway; Hindmarsh, E. B. Railway; Addis, Madras Railway, Yates, N.-W. Railway; and Nash Secretary.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD.

In connection with the Railway Board the Secretary of State has generally approved the Draft Bill to amend the Indian Railways Act. The Bill will be taken up at the next meeting of the Viceroy's Council on the 1st March.

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

It is stated that Captain Chandler, lately Assistant Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay, succeeds Captain Wilson as Deputy Director at Calcutta.

LATER.

I now learn that the appointment of Captain W. Chandler lately Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine at Bombay, to succeed Captain G. Wilson as Deputy Director in Calcutta has been definitely made.

INDIAN ARMY REDISTRIBUTION.

COST OF LORD KITCHENER'S SCHEME.

Lord Kitchener's army redistribution scheme will involve the expenditure of ten millions sterling spread over five years. A sum of about two millions sterling is also being spent upon new guns which are all to arrive in India within a couple of years.

The redistribution scheme was sanctioned some months ago.

THE INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE FUND.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

The report of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust for the period 1900 to 1904, is published. It gives the history of the fund and shows that it has distributed four lakhs of rupees and now holds thirty lakhs of rupees of which six lakhs derived from income are in cash. It is therefore in a position to render material assistance in the event of another famine. The accounts are signed by the Comptroller General as well as by the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

A distinct fall took place in the plague mortality throughout India last week, the total number of deaths recorded being 27,837 against 33,660 in the seven days preceding. The Central Provinces report 10,869 deaths, an improvement of nearly 4,000; the Punjab 6,975, an improvement of 2,500; Rajputana 5,533, an improvement of 200; and Bombay Presidency 2,514, an improvement of 200. Elsewhere throughout India, the disease remains much as before except in Bombay City.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Keighley, Adjutant, the Governor-General's Bodyguard, has five months, leave

Conductor J. S. Freemantle, Ordnance, and Sub-Conductor J. A. Moore, Supply and Transport, are transferred to the pension establishment.

Indian Army promotions:—Lieutenant-Colonel Gott, 37th Lancers, to Brevet-Colonel, Major Delamain, 123rd Outram's Horse, Radcliffe, 93rd Burma Infantry, and Lindesay, 24th Punjabis. to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Brevet-Major Moberley, Assistant Secretary, Military Department, Captain Faunce, D. A. A. G. Secunderabad Division, Brevet-Major Climo, 24th Punjabis, Captain Richardson, D. A. A. G., Lahore Division and Brevet-Major Scott, D. A. A. G., Northern Command, are gazetted Majors.

I. M. S. Lieutenants A. E. J. Lister, T. S. B. Williams, S. H. L. Abbott, A. W. Grieg, R. E. Loyd. J. E. Clements, H. B. Steen, E. Bisset, R. J. Bradley, J. Woods, A. W. Overbeckwright, D. Munro, T. W. Harley, J. W. McCoy, R. L. Hagger. R. M. Carter, R. D. Willcocks, T. G. F. Paterson, D. S. Baker, J. R. Tyrrell, D. Gunpatrai, R. M. Barron, W. J. Seroggi, L. P. Farrell, T. H. Gloster, H. G. Knapp, J. H. Horton. and W. A. Justice are gazetted Captains.

I. M. S. Captains C. Milne, B. Drake-Brockman, W. Young, J. Bourke, A. Chatterton, C. Prat, C., William, J. Macleod, W. Oakley, T. O. Langston, R. Heard, E. Parry, W. Orr, and P. More and also G. Bibie are gazetted Majors.

The retirement of the following is gazetted Col. J. B. C. Neville, Major S. A. Pearse, Lieutenant Colonel T. Greenaway and Hon. Captains Marchant and J. E. Petton.

The Volunteer officers' decoration is conferred upon Captain Taylor and 2nd-Lieutenant Wiseman, Nainital Volunteers.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Rev. P. O. Johnson, Lucknow Ecclesiastical Establishment, is promoted to senior rank.

The restrictions on the pilgrimage to the ensuing festival at Srifferumbudar, Chingleput, are notified.

SIR CHARLES EGERTON.

MADRAS, FEB. 23.

Lieut.-General Sir Charles Egerton and staff left Madras yesterday evening for Secunderabad.

DISTRESS IN MADRAS.

Rev. Mr. Goudie, a missionary, in a striking article in the "Madras Mail" records that the common people are in the northern parts of the Chingleput district and in the Zemindaries of Kalahasti, and Karvetnagar suffering more actually than the public are aware, the incidence of the suffering being on the poorer ryots and landless labourers. The habit adopted in the season reports and special reports of giving averages is apt to veil the suffering felt in individual areas.

MADRAS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the Madras Gymkhana football tournament yesterday, the Leicesters beat the 13th Hussars by one goal to nil, after playing extra time. The match was long way the best so far in this year' tournament.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

Colonel Anderson, Accountant-General, Military Department, who is due from leave next month, has been granted a further extension of leave.

The following revised scale of leave pay for officers of the Indian Medical Service, subject to the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, has been sanctioned:—

On appointment £250 a year; on entering the 10th year of pension service £300; after 15 years £450; after 20 years £600; after 25 years £700.

Twelve appointments a year to the Unattached List of the Indian Army will in future be open to University candidates. They will be additional to appointments from the R. M. College, Sandhurst

Lieutenant Colonel Finley, 31st Lancers, is appointed A. A. G. Meerut Division vice Colonel Massy proceeding on leave.

Major Young and Major Berger, 69th Punjabis, are appointed officiating Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively of that regiment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, proceeding on leave,

Major Rainsford, 92nd Punjabis, is appointed 2nd-in-Command 93rd Burma Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Finnis, 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, is posted to the Burma Division for appointment to the Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw A. A. G. Rawalpindi Division, is granted 8 months' leave out of India. [illegible] Gell, 25th Cavalry, and Lieutenant [illegible] 16th Rajputs, Double Company officer [illegible] 2nd Cracken [illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 10.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

IT was natural in the present condition of the political atmosphere that the air should be full of rumours as the hours for the opening of Parliament draws near; but it really does look now as if something important were going to happen. Some days ago, I heard from a person distinctly in the know that Mr. Balfour is sick of office and that he will go out on the Address, leaving to his successors the task of carrying on the King's Government until they can make arrangements for a dissolution. Exactly how the Ministerial majority was to fall to pieces, I was not told, but my informant suggested that something would be brought forward which would compel a revolt and with it the end of the Balfour administration. I am bound to say that whenever I have repeated this story it has been invariably received with incredulity. Well, it will soon be seen if Mr. Balfour is still in the mind to ride for a fall or whether he has thought better of it. Earl Spencer's manifesto—for it is a manifesto notwithstanding all the disclaimers—certainly looks as if the Liberal leaders expected an early appeal to the country and to-night we learn that the principal whip of the Opposition, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, has addressed a letter to all Radical agents throughout the country, in which he states that preparations for the General Election should be completed by the middle of February, as, after that date, the dissolution "might come at any moment." Mr. Gladstone's letter by itself would not be very convincing for he has so often disappointed eager candidates by his cry of "Wolf." Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, and men in Mr. Gladstone's position are only performing an elementary duty in constantly assuring aspirants for Parliamentary language that in the vulgar expression so common before "Bill Bailley" appeared upon the scene "we shant be long." Undoubtedly there are rocks ahead of the Government and one of these is the mutinous spirit prevailing amongst the Irish Unionist members who have more than one grievance but who are most deeply offended by the action of his Majesty's Government in standing by Sir Antony MacDonnell This danger was referred to in a rather remarkable manner by the Solicitor-General Sir Edward Carson in his speech at Manchester on Saturday:—

It was necessary for them to keep before their minds the origin of the existence of the Unionist party, and he was bound to say that nothing had afforded him so much grief and so much pain in his political life as to find in the ninth or tenth year of the existence of the Unionist Government, the Unionist members from Ireland, devoted every man of them to their King and country, intimating that they could no longer support his Majesty's Government. He looked upon that as one of the most serious incidents that had occurred in recent politics. He cared little for the opposition of those whom he knew were their enemies but he cared a great deal for the defection of those who wished to be loyal friends. "It is," he continued "the duty of the Government of which I am a member and which exists in power for the purpose of maintaining the Union—it is their duty to sift to the bottom and if possible satisfy the grievances of our Irish Unionist fellow-countrymen in Ireland." They all knew the fatuous, ridiculous, unworkable and impracticable scheme lately set going in Ireland by certain gentlemen whose names had been attached to it, for the future government of Ireland. He had looked at the scheme and now declared honestly and openly that he preferred the repeal of the Union to any such tampering with constitutional Government as set up in the Act of Union. He was aware that it had not attracted any great number of Unionists from their ranks. He did not think it had even attracted many Naitonalists. The grievance of the Irish Unionists was rightly or wrongly, that the scheme had originated with a permanent official retained under a Unionist Government at Dublin Castle. "I am not making the charge that that is so," continued Sir Edward Carson, because it would be unbecoming, as a member of the Government to making any charge against any permanent Civil servant." The charge of the Irish Unionists was that a permanent Civil servant had himself evolved a policy which had been disavowed by the Prime Minister and disavowed by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, "I do not say that it is true, but what I do say is that if it is true it is a public scandal, and against all the best traditions of our public service." If that was one of the grievances of their Irish Unionist members it was a matter that ought to be set at rest at the earliest moment by satisfying them that there was no foundation for the suspicions entertained. Let them imagine in the present position of parties what their position in the country would be if any untoward incident happened to the Government and their Irish Unionist friends were found in a majority against them. The position would be untenable and must at all costs be avoided

Other influences are being brought to bear upon the Government to throw over the Irish Under Secretary. The Council of the body which calls itself the Imperial Protestant Federation—everything is Imperial now; I wonder that the astute and enterprising Messrs. Torrey and Alexander do not call their "services" at the Albert Hall, the Imperial Revivalist Mission—has sent me a copy of a letter they have addressed to Mr. Balfour, to Lord Dudley and to Mr. Wyndham. The letter commences as follows:—"At a meeting of the Council of the Imperial Protestant Federation (which is composed of 56 of the principal Protestant Societies, and these represent a large proportion of his Majesty's loyal subjects), I was instructed to write to you to express the earnest hope that the appointment of Sir Arthur (sic) Antony MacDonald as Under Secretary of State for Ireland will not be made permanent nor continued." We are told that "very strong and widespread feeling" exists in the constituencies with regard to this question while it is declared to be "a matter of public knowledge that Sir Antony MacDonnell is the mouthpiece and zealous supporter of the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy and priesthood which have inaugurated a policy of disloyalty to the British Crown and are directly responsible for the sectarian hatred and bitterness caused in Ireland by the labours of the Catholic Associations of Ireland, the United Irish League and other similar bodies." I thought that the Orange Societies had something to do with the unfortunate "Sectarian hatred and bitterness" referred to but let that pass. I only quote the above to show the extent of the indignation prevailing among a section of the Government's supporters and the possibility that the compact little band led by Colonel Saunderson may show fight when Parliament assembles or soon after. Of course, if they made the presence of Sir Antony at Dublin Castle the issue, all the Nationalists would vote for the Government but the danger is that the ministerialists may be slack in their attendance. That is often the case just before a dissolution and when those who have determined to retire have nothing more to hope for from the party they have served in the past. Even members of Parliament are human.

THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA.

There is one thing about the late Lord Dufferin whose "Life" by Sir Alfred Lyall has just made its appearance, upon which most people are agreed and that is the charm of his manner. I once had to ask a favour at his hand not for myself personally but for some public object. I wanted him to preside at a meeting in connection with an international congress with which I was associated in an honorary capacity. He was staying at the time with his son-in-law Mr. Munro Ferguson, M. P., in Cadogan Square and I called there to find that he was out of town attending, if I remember correctly, a garden party at Hatfield in honour of a foreign potentate then on a visit to these Isles. I left my card and scribbled on the back why I wished to see him. The same evening, I received from him a telegram expressing regret that he was out when I called and asking if I could see him the next day about noon. When I went, he was busy dictating letters to his Secretary. He stopped his work at once and dismissed the Secretary. Then I explained more fully what I desired him to do. Unfortunately the dates of my meeting clashed with an important and longstanding engagement at Belfast, consequently he had to refuse my request, but he did it so nicely that I have always said that his refusal was more agreeable than would be the acceptance of some men in his position. I rose to go away but he detained me sometime talking about India. He had heard that I had lived in Bombay and he congratulated me on having come away in unimpaired health. Altogether I gathered the impression that Lord Dufferin did not look back upon his career in India as the brightest and most enjoyable period of his life. I remember saying this at a private luncheon in the presence of the late Sir Edwin Arnold, and receiving a rather blunt denial from that supremely egotistical and overrated man. But I adhered to my opinion and I think I was right. His name will never be connected with India as Dalhousie's is and as Lord Curzon's possibly may be. Possibly he had no ambition to go down to posterity as a great Indian proconsul. At any rate, when on the completion of his Viceroyalty a marquisate was offered to him, his first wish it appears was to adopt Quebec (not Ava) as a title. As to his attractiveness, I remember asking a Greek merchant in Bombay, who formed one of a deputation to Lord Dufferin what he thought of the New Viceroy. Oh! he is perfectly charming" was the reply "he ought to have been an Emperor." Were he Emperor of all the Russia just now how different things would be. An amusing illustration of his engaging manners is afforded by the fact that when earlier in his life his name was submitted to Queen Victoria for the position of Lord-in-Waiting she hesitated because she thought he was "much too good-looking and captivating." It will be news to many to learn that in 1872 he was sounded as to whether he would accept the Viceroyalty of India. A very different man Lord Northbrook was chosen and Lord Dufferin's time did come 13 years later. I fancy his experience in [illegible] is unusual. [illegible] is offer[illegible] our truly [illegible] at home [illegible] seemed that [illegible] another was approached with a view of his becoming Viceroy. However, the obstacles to Lord Curzon's return, whatever they were, passed away and so the great man I allude to lost his chance. Will it ever occur to him again? Certainly not if the matter rests with the Liberals. As Home Rule or something very akin to it is popping up again, perhaps I may be allowed to quote from Sir Alfred Lyall's book a letter Lord Dufferin wrote just after the famous Bill of 1886 was defeated:—The more one thinks the thing over the more astounded one is at the madness of the idea, but it is one which, I know, has long been fermenting in Mr. Gladstone's mind. I remember in 1870, I went to see him and met Bessborough leaving his house. Bessborough and I were great friends, and as I, at that time, had charge of the Irish business in the House of Lords, we used to confabulate a good deal together. Shaking hands with him he told me that Mr. Gladstone had been walking up and down the room, half talking to him and half to himself of the Irish question. "And," said Bessborough, "I do believe he is capable of repealing the Union," of course, the differences of the two men regarding Ireland did not interfere with their friendship as it did in the case of some of the big people of the land. When in Rome as Ambassador after coming back from India, Lord Dufferin invited the G. O. M. to be his guest in the Eternal City. Gladstone replied:—"I am sorry to say that with decaying senses, the doors of knowledge closing, I feel that my visiting days are very nearly at an end; but if anything could give me a fresh stock of life and spirits it is this prospect which you open, and I would even face the Pope, an act of which I have a certain dread." Gladstone with the recollection probably of the extraordinary act of a Liberal Duke in respect to the veteran statesman's portrait went on to say:—"Well, it must be owned that politics are certainly very bad. But even in these fierce straits we have two things to recollect—the first that when the cause is very big and the men in earnest, there must be energy in the fight, and this soon passes into wrath. The second is, that even now some people show that they know how to behave themselves; but dissentient opponents fall, in this respect, into many classes." In this connection I may mention that the ostracism alluded to by Gladstone was visited most severely upon Earl Spencer and his late Countess. The doors of many historic houses were closed to the "Red Earl" and his wife because of the former's refusal to join in the Great Disruption—a disagreeable though striking tribute to Lord Spencer's position in the political world.

MAN-POWER AND THE EMPIRE.

Sir Francis Younghusband, though he cannot be very pleased with the recent attitude of the Home authorities towards him, is not sitting in sackcloth and ashes. The other day, he presided at a lecture on "Man-Power as a Measure of National Strength" delivered by Mr. H. J. Mackinder, a convert from Liberalism to Chamberlainism. In one sense, Mr. Mackinder and Sir F. Younghusband showed themselves to be Little Englanders. "The first asset of the Empire, expressed in man-power, is" said Mr. Mackinder "a population of forty-two million islanders, and perhaps ten millions of the sames tock and allegiance elsewhere." Again "let the Empire-builders value the man-power at home more than wealth, and the men at home will value the Empire as the protection of their manhood. National efficiency means adequate power in the international balance. The Empire is a direct motive for economy of man-power at home." Sir F. Younghusband observed that what we have to do as a people is to try maintain the high quality of our race, the qualities by which the Empire has been made what it is. It is important, as Mr. Mackinder had pointed out, that the central reservoir of British man-power should be kept clean and wholesome. If we had gone out and settled in India instead of continually coming back as we do to the source and drawing fresh strength, our Government of India would have been a considerably more difficult matter than it is at present. Undoubtedly, but there is another side to the shield. If the climatic conditions of India had been different the early English settlers in India would have remained permanently in the country and is it so sure that that would not have been a benefit for India? The present conditions are advantageous and disadvantageous at the same time. Fresh blood is undoubtedly constantly being poured into India from this country but after all we are birds of passage, and therein lies a source of weakness that it would be ridiculous to ignore.

THE TIBET IMBROGLIO.

Mr. Brodrick has made two or three public appearances since the famous Blue book on Tibetan affairs was issued but he has carefully refrained from alluding even in the most distant way to the sensation caused first by the censure administered to Sir Francis Younghusband and second to sending out the papers unedited. The critics are divided into two classes, one challenging the right of the Home Government to reprimand Sir F. Younghusband at all and the other contending that while his action was such as to deserve his receiving a rap over the knuckles, the publication of all the despatches in an unbowdlerised form was, as a high official remarked to me yesterday, "a stupendous blunder." If the Ministerial bark weathers the storm which threatens it and if their vessel does not founder at the very commencement of the tempest there is sure to be a discussion if not on the address at any rate soon after on the Tibetan question. We shall then know for certain who were really responsible for throwing Colonel Younghusband to the Chinese wolves and whether, as is assumed in so many quarters, it was all the doing of the luckless Mr. Brodrick. The "Spectator" which in discussing Indian questions generally, though not invariably, reflects the opinion of the best Anglo-Indians, strongly espouses the cause of Sir F. Younghusband. After enumerating the difficulties of the Younghusband mission and what it has accomplished the "Spectator" scornfully says, "And the reward of this admirable public servant is a small step in the order to which he belongs, a little grudging praise, and much unjustifiable censure from the Government at home!" The "Spectator" admits its preference "in the abstract" for the Government policy but for the ineptitude with which they carried out that policy it has "nothing but contempt." The matter it adds could hardly have been worse bungled than it was. The "Outlook" following the lead of a certain outspoken Tory evening paper adopts the view that by the unexpurgated form in which the Blue book was deliberately issued, the India Office—in other words Mr. Brodrick—intends a veiled condemnation of the Indian Government. All this makes me smile for it recalls what the whole of the Unionist Press said when Mr. Brodrick went from Pall Mall to Charles Street. There never was such a splendid arrangement we were told, for were not Mr. Brodrick and Lord Curzon the closest friends who saw eye to eye in everything under the sun and between them would rule India in a way that it had never been ruled before! Sir Henry Cotton with less promptitude than might have been anticipated, in a letter in to-day's "Times" congratulates Mr. Brodrick "on the firmness with which he has withstood the insistence of the Government of India and of Colonel Younghusband, carried to the verge of insubordination, to adhere to the policy of Lord Curzon in Tibet which, as we all know, was never accepted by his Majesty's Ministers." Still the President of the National Congress is not perfectly happy. He finds fault with the pledge of his Majesty's Government to abstain from permanent intervention in Tibetan affairs in any form" as inconsistent with the terms of the treaty which Mr. Brodrick has approved. The "Globe" in its heartless provoking manner practically asks Mr. Brodrick how it feels to be praised by Sir Henry Cotton. "Apropos" Tibet I may mention that Mr. Perceval Landon's "With Younghusband to Lhasa" is out, and is sure to be widely read. But are not we being overdone by what after all is a distinctly ephemeral form of literature. The new race of special correspondents take themselves perhaps a little too seriously and it looks as if in revenge for their inability under the existing conditions to become distinguished by sending early information of important events they are trying to seek fame in another way. That is all very good, but three books on the March to Lhasa are almost more than the nature of the expedition demands.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. VOLUNTEERS.

ANNUAL BALL.

THE annual ball given by the Sergeants of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, came off at the Town Hall last night and proved to be one of the successful functions of the season. The Committee responsible for the arrangement of the entertainment seemed to have bestowed considerable time and labour in carrying out the details connected with the dance and the supper. The central hall was tastefully decorated with flags, streamers and evergreens. The great pillars were draped in national colours and adorned with sheets, while the entire floor was covered with white canvas beautifully stretched, Tasteful arrangement of banners, palm leaves and large mirrors, bearing devices, added to the attractiveness of the scene. The organ platform looked gay with rows of plants in flower and foliage, while display of the Napier Memorial shield and various cups won by the Corps, completed the decoration. These trophies included the Mirut Cup, which was competed by twenty-seven teams and the Non-Commissioned Officers' Cup, which was won by the Corps for two years. The dancing commenced shortly after 9 o'clock to the strain of a string band. There was a large attendance, about two hundred being present. the Officers and Sergeants dressed in their uniform. The supper was served at midnight in the Durbar Room. The dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning. The Committee consisted of Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin (President); Colour Sergeant Stanley (Secretary), and Sergeants H. B. Mayo, [illegible] Cameron, H. [illegible] and W. Ramsay.

VOLUNTEER PARADE SERVICE.

They stood within those sacred walls once more,
A mighty band; brave soldiers of the King.
They heard the organ forth its praises pour
And white robed choristers their anthems sing.

It was a pause amid the busy strife;
An hour of peace; an evening strongly calm;
A time to raise their souls above the life
Of selfish gain, and soothe with healing balm.

The souls that heard the sacred words anew;
To feel once more the throb of youthful days,
The fervent spirit and desires true,
When with pure lips they sang those songs of praise.

They thought of those, the Comrades called away,
Some to their last sad home, the victory won.
Who next may follow, who shall dare to say,
Before another year its course has run?

The peace of God that broods above that place
Fell on each head when bowed in silent prayer.
And may those hearts be filled with heav'nly Grace
And strengthened with more faith His love to share

The service done, while yet the organs sound
Was pealing forth in trembling tones above,
They left the sleepers in their hallowed ground
To silent darkness and God's pitying love—

The way of life with measured tread they went,
Beneath the lustre of Diana's light,
Each manly heart on manlier deeds intent
To fight his battles with God given might.

MECO.

IRON ORE DEPOSITS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

SOMEWHAT premature statements having appeared in print regarding the progress made with the development of the mining properties left by the late Mr. J. N. Tata, it may be well to state the actual facts. Mr. Charles Page Perin, one of the half-dozen leading mining engineers of the United States, has, in company with Mr. Weld and Mr. D. J. Tata, visited the various mining properties in the Central Provinces and elsewhere, and made a thorough examination of them. He has satisfied himself about the richness and abundance of the ore, and the availability of cooking coal and the other necessary raw materials. He has carefully reviewed the existing conditions of the market—price. costs, freights, labour, water-supply, Government good will, and all possible factors, and has reported that a durable iron and steel industry, founded on the sources of supply indicated by him can be established in India with profit to investors. The idea is to establish a cycle of industries—mines, ovens, furnaces, mills, works for the utilisation of by-products, and so forth—but up to the present the project has not been carried beyond the preliminary stage of investigation and report, and a number of important questions relating to capital, guarantees, etc., have to be settled before any scheme of development can be brought to public notice.—"Pioneer."

THE BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The Boxing tournament organised by the Boxing Club of the Yorkshire Regiment which was to have begun to-night has been unavoidably postponed. The tournament will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next at the north-end of the Oval. The prize fund, it should be mentioned, amounts to about Rs. 2,000 and not Rs. 200 as appeared by a misprint in yesterday's issue. The programme, as already stated gives promise of excellent exhibitions.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, Captain A. G. Cubitt, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 10th February. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Barrett, Mr R L
Bose Mr P K
Crosse Mr M
Dansford Mr E H
Fairlie Lieut J
Harding Miss
Miss Mayne
Miss Honeyburne
Mitchell Mr J R
McCowan Lieut J W
Robinson Mrs
Roberts Lieut A C
Savitt Miss
Wilson Mrs
Willis Mr J V

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alexander Mr D C
Burn Lt H P
Bryant Mr T L
Clarke Mr and Mrs H M S
Chambers Lt C P R
Couper Miss
Cookson Mr Guffrey
Davidson Capt
Duxbury Mr and Mrs J R
Fordham Mr Woverloys
Fellowes J W
Hamilton Capt R E
Kinnison Mr E
Lyall Lt C R
McKendrick Capt
Mackichan Miss
Morris Mr
Norman Mr A F
Palmer Mr and Mrs
Philips Mr R M
Price Major
Rose Mr T L
Stoneham Mr H G
Wilcox Mr C J
Watling Capt and Mrs
Warne Mr Alexander

FROM ADEN.

Lyon Williams Miss E
Milliken Mr C N
Reid Miss M
Warner Mr R F

FROM PORT SAID.

Rossi M Lorenzo
Kennedy Lieut A

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Briggs, Mr F

FROM BRINDISI.—Ziverev Mr E.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers proceed to-day by the s. s. Persia for Aden, connecting with s. s. Britannia for Marseilles and London:—

Ardonis, Mr J
Bramwell Mr
Brett, Mr F L S
Bowles, Brig Genl
Browning, Mr
Brett K K Major W P
Banklar Mr W A
Brockhans Mr E
Cohen, Mr and Mrs Miss and maid
Davis, Mr E C
Forbes, Maj L A
Franklin, Mr J
Glennie, Col E
Gubbay, Mrs
Hart, Mr W J
Hodson, Mr C W
Humphreys Mr J
Hooper, Mrs
Howland, Mr and Mrs C H
Jacobs, Mr
Kasser, Mr A E
Langhorne Capt
Lyons, Mr
McDowell, Mr J
Montague, Count de
Morgan, Mr Geo
Murray, Mr A S
Nuttall, Mr J K
Nelson, Mr and Mrs R A
Neilson Mr W
Pattison, Mr G F
Pattison, Miss
Parmentier, Lieut Mr H
Paris Mr and Mrs G B
Porter, Mr S B
Richards, Capt and Mrs W E
Shaw, Mr
Seyd, Mr
Starks, Mr and Mrs J P
Toogood, Mr and Mrs
Wessel, Mrs
Xydis, Mrs

THE GONDAL HEIR-APPARENT'S MARRIAGE.

ADDRESSES OF CONGRATULATION.

ON the afternoon of the 13th instant a large and representative gathering of the officers and leading public of Gondal assembled in the Library Hall to present two addresses of congratulations to Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhoj Rajji on his auspicious marriage, writes a correspondent. The Royal family having arrived, the President of the local Municipality read the address which among other things made special mention of the innumerable blessings the people of Gondal had derived from the wise and beneficent rule of H H the Thakor Saheb and the hopes raised in them by the kind and courteous behaviour of and deep interest evinced by the Heir-Apparent in the working of the various departments of the State. In conclusion they offered their hearty congratulations and wished a long life of connubial bliss to the Kumar Saheb and his bride. The President of the Bhagvatsinhji Library next read an address on behalf of the members of the Library in course of which he expressed a wish that the Kumar Saheb's Grihastha-Ashrama may prove as happy as his Brahmacharya-Ashrama had proved successful. The address made a reference to the territorial expansion of Gondal State achieved by Bha Kumbhaji's sword and the state of perfection reached by the far-sighted policy and indefatigable zeal of its present ruler and exhorted the Kumar Saheb to always keep before his mind his honoured fathers noble example. It referred to the wise educational policy of H H the Thakor Saheb and expressed the hope that the Kumar Saheb would always lend his generous support to the educational institutions of the State. They then wished long life and happiness to the Kumar Saheb and his wife.

Both the addresses were enclosed in beautiful silver caskets of Cutch workmanship.

In replying to the two addresses the Kumar Saheb said that he was greatly obliged to the public of Gondal for the honour they had done him. He referred to the great advance made by the State under the wise rule of the Thakor Saheb and said he would try to follow in the footsteps of his father. After the distribution of Pan-Gulab, the Royal Party left.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.

From Feb. 3 to Feb. 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lt-Col H J W Brownrigg, RE
Lt Col G E Even, 127 Beloochis
Lt-Col A T Brown, IMS
Capt H Maclear, 2 E Lancs R
Capt A S Combe, VC, DSO, IA
Capt W J Mitchell, 121 Beloochis
Lt H E Henderson, RA
Lt J D Grant, 8 GR
Lt [illegible] Jackson, DSO, 5 LI
Lt J [illegible] A King, 5 Cav
Lt E V Whish RIM
Miss S M Browning, QAMNSI
Mrs I M A Lloyd, QAMNSI
Miss H A M R[illegible], QAMNSI

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major B P S Rook, IA, 6 mo MC
Lt L[illegible]nall, IMS, 6 mo MC
Lt A F Inglis, 24 GR, 3 mo MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major N A H Budd, 116 Mahrattas
Major E M Jackson, 88 Carnatic I
Major R D Petrie, RE
Major G F D Hamilton, IA
Capt W R B Colne, 67 Punj
Capt H H Sproule, 4 Cav
Lt C G Buchanan, 36 Sikhs
Second Lt N A Worlledge, 75 Carnatic II

From Feb. 6 to Feb. 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr H J Johnston, CIE, B
Mr T C Rutledge, B
Mr G Robertson, B
Mr W A Fowler, M
Major J W B Merewether, B

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Capt H Burden, IMS, B, 243 days of furl converted into steady leave
Mr T C Edwards, B Cov, furl of March 18, 1905

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major C M D [illegible], B
Mr T C Edwards, B Cov
Mr R B Fox, B Cov
Mr A Campbell, B
Mr E V Gabriel, B
Mr R Pudding, B
Mr G [illegible], B

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ANNUAL CAMP.

THE Camp of exercise which has now become the most important and interesting annual fixture of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, was held again at Santa Cruz from the 3rd to the 11th February, writes a correspondent. Santa Cruz is an ideal spot for Military training as the country offers advantages of all kinds towards this end. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles who were comfortably accommodated in E. P. Tents, moved into Camp on the afternoon of Friday the 3rd inst. As a rule the Corps has in the past, moved in on a Saturday, but the object of moving in earlier on this occasion was to enable all concerned to settle down and be ready for the real business of the Camp on Saturday morning, thus securing extra drills. The details as to the work done are enumerated below, and will show that the Instruction was of a nature in keeping with the modern accepted view as to how volunteers should be trained in order to be of the greatest use in a crisis. The commendatory remarks made by Major-General A. G. Creagh at the Inspection held on the 11th instant, when the Battalion was put through most of the manoeuvres that had been practised during the week, must have been most gratifying and encouraging to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson, V. D. and the Officers, N. C. Officers and men of the Corps. There is no doubt that the sound training which the men had received and the good spirit displayed by all ranks in their anxiety to turn the opportunity to good account under their undefatigable Adjutant Captain G. D. Price had the effect of raising the efficiency to a standard hardly equalled or surpassed by any other Volunteer Corps in India. On this point Major General Creagh was very pronounced in addressing the Corps and added that Colonel Nicholson was to be congratulated in having such a fine body of men under his Command.

The details of work done are follows:—Friday, 3rd Feb.—Opening of the Camp; Saturday, 4th—Battalion Drills and Fire Tactics under Coy. officers; evening—Commanding Officer's Parade; Sunday, 5th—Devine Service, Cyclist Coy. made a tour of Salsette camping out overnight and finishing up with field firing after an exhausting ride on the Sunday, Monday, 6th—Battalion Drills; evening—Field Firing; Tuesday, 7th—Attack and Defence on Marole Village, evening—Instruction in control of Drill with blank Ammunition; Wednesday, 8th—Battalion Drill and Examination for Proficiency Certificates; evening—Field Firing and Cadets at Free Gymnastics; Thursday, 9th—Attack on the village of Parla; evening—Battalion Sports; Friday, 10th—Company Drills under Company officers; Saturday, 11th February.—Instruction in Company and Battalion Drills, Evening—General's Inspection which consisted of Company drill by F Company under Major R. G. Suell. Open order drill and Skirmishing by D. Company under the command of Lieutenant H. R. Rylands. Field Firing by A. and C. Companies under Major D. J. Sharp who secured the splendid percentage of 47. 2, firing on four 3rd class targets and heads and shoulders representing an enemy entrenched. Cycle-Drill and carrying messages on the Field by E. Company (Cyclists) under Lieutenant J. Lapraik. The Cadets were practised in free Gymnastics and did remarkably well.

The daily average number of men in camp during the week was 240 and on the evening of the Inspection there was a muster of 446 of all ranks. The Volunteers in Bombay are placed at a great disadvantage for rifle shooting as since the rifle ranges at Kurla have been abolished under the orders of Government, the three Local Corps have been indebted to the courtesy of the Officers Commanding the Regular and Railway Volunteer Corps for permission to use the different ranges at Ghat Cooper and Santa Cruz. It is to be hoped the Inspector-General of Volunteers who holds that good shooting is the most important part of a Volunteers training, will take up the matter seriously and before the next season settle the question of a new site for a rifle range for our Civic Forces, a matter of obviously vital importance to their well being and efficiency. The Sports held during the Camp week were most interesting and the several items on the card well contested, culminating in the Tugs of War, and the Cyclist Company are to be congratulated on their win in the finals against "D" (Telegraph) Company after a tough pull which lasted over 25 minutes.

The spiritual needs of the Corps were not overlooked as a well attended service was held on Sunday the 5th in Camp. The messing arrangements were conducted on the same lines as in the previous years, and as usual Mr. Morrell did justice to his business and arranged everything for Officers and men in a most praiseworthy manner. The usual Concert took place on the 11th in the Volunteers' Mess and the attendance was very large. Thanks are due to those who kindly assisted in making the evening a decided success. The Concert terminated with a short speech by Lieut-Colonel E. Ferrers Nicholson, V. D. in which he thanked Capt. and Adjt. G. D. Price, and all the Officers for their efforts in making the Camp a success and also thanked the Staff for the manner in which the work in Camp had been carried out.

The Officers present in Camp during the training were as under:—Lieut.-Col. E. Ferrers Nicholson V. D., Majors R. W. L. Dunlop, R. G. Suell and D. J. Sharp, V. D. Captains B. H. Hewett, A. R. Sharp and V. C. French, Lieuts. F. E. Hardcastle, Gray Rigge, T. H. Potts, J. Lapraik and P. W. Cresswell, Major G. Lund V. D., Surgeon-Lieut. W. Deans, Lieut. and Qr. Mr. W. Stephens, Captain and Adjutant G. D. Price.

SIR DAVID BARR'S RETIREMENT.

FAREWELL BANQUET.

His Excellency Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad entertained Sir David Barr, the retiring Resident of Hyderabad to a farewell Banquet at his palace in the city on the evening of the 22nd inst. before a distinguished company. At the close of the banquet his Excellency proposed the health of the Resident in the following speech:—It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret that now rise to propose the health of our distinguished guest. It is a matter of great gratification to me to be afforded an opportunity of publicly expressing my grateful and cordial thanks to Sir David Barr for the unvaried kindness and courtesy he has shown me ever since my sovereign has been pleased to appoint me his Minister. On the other hand, it grieves me to think that Sir David Barr is shortly to sever his connection with Hyderabad, and that in a few days he will leave for good the shores of India, I have had the honour of holding my present office for upwards of three years, and during this period whenever I needed advice and assistance the resident freely and readily gave me his invaluable help and friendly counsel. Sir David Barr, if you will allow me to say so, we have come to look upon you as a personal friend and we feel that in your departure we shall lose not only a great friend but a sincere well-wisher of the State. We all regret the unavoidable absence of Lady Barr this evening, but at the same time we feel she is present here in spirit. His Highness has in his recent speech already alluded in happy terms to the good and enduring work which Lady Barr has done here in alleviating human suffering and distress. When, therefore, they are enjoying well-earned rest in their old home, they will be able to look back with pleasure and satisfaction on the past, and feel that their long sojourn and arduous duties in different parts of India have not been in vain. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to fill your glasses to the brim and join me in drinking the long life, continued health and increasing prosperity of Sir David and Lady Barr.

SIR DAVID BARR'S REPLY.

In reply to his Excellency the Minister's speech Sir Daved apologised for Lady Barr's absence, which was due to ill-health and the continued strain caused by the anxieties and fatigue inseparable from leaving Hyderabad and bidding farewell to many kind friends. He thanked the Maharajah heartily for his kind words and friendly expression which he cordially reciprocated. It had been a great pleasure to work the Minister on friendly and confidential terms and he congratulated his Excellency on the measure of success he had attained since his Highness the Nizam appointed him Minister. Many beneficial changes had taken place, and the administration was now carried on with harmony and unanimity. So-called intrigues had greatly decreased and there was no opposition to the authority of his Highness the Nizam, as exercised by the Minister who in all matters subordinated himself to the will of his master and sovereign. Sir David Barr remarked that political officers in his position were often able to see more of the game of administration in Native States than even those who were more directly concerned. It was a very easy game when played straight, and a very difficult one when played crookedly. He rejoiced to think that in Hyderabad the love of fair play, truth and candour, so dear to all English people, had taken root in the Indian community. His Highness the Nizam as ruler of Hyderabad was the centre round which all administration should revolve with that order and uniformity that marked the revolutions of the earth round the sun, and the progress and the welfare of the State depended on the loyal obedience of all the nobles, official, and subjects of Hyderabad to the Nizam. Sir David Barr alluded to his friendly relations with so many officials of the State, men of education, experience and capacity, who were in a position to further the effort of his Excellency the Minister's administration and loyal co-operation. He took this opportunity of alluding particularly to the valuable assistance rendered during the tenure of his office as Resident by Mr. Fardunji Jamshedji, C. I. E., the very able Private Secretary to the Minister. Mr. Fardunji held an important and delicate position and had many responsible and anxious duties to perform. Sir David desired to thank him publicly for the assistance he had rendered to him and for the able manner in which he had truthfully, candidly and frankly discharged his duties to his Highness the Nizam and his Excellency the Minister while maintaining cordial and pleasant relations at all times with the Resident.

Again thanking his Excellency Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad for the kind words in which he had proposed the health of Lady Barr and himself, he asked the company to join him in drinking the health of his Highness the Nizam's Minister, Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE NORTH SEA INQUIRY.

PARIS, Feb. 3 ("Standard").—Contrary to the announcement made by Admiral Fournier last night, the North Sea Commission did not hold a public sitting this morning. The Admirals, however, sat in private, and, after certain matters of detail had been settled, the Russian agent communicated the wireless telegrams sent by Admiral Rodjestvensky to the Aurora and Dmitri Donskoi, after the Kamchatka had reported that she was surrounded by torpedo-boats. M. Nekludoff, it is understood, also handed in a statement sworn to by the captain of the sailing ship Adela, who corroborated the statement of Christiansen, mate of the Adela, that he had seen a torpedo-boat in the North Sea on Oct. 19, and another next day.

This correspondent adds:—Though nothing has yet been definitely settled it is unlikely, I understand, that the Commission will hold another public sitting before Feb. 13. Counsel engaged on either side will then hand in their "reports" of the evidence; and after a further adjournment, the English and Russian Agents will submit their "conclusions" to the Admirals. Another adjournment will then take place for the Commissioners to consider their decision. Both "reports" and "conclusions" will be read to the Court, counsel not being called upon to make speeches, in the strict sense of the term.

Now that the evidence has been concluded, there is of course, endless speculation as to the effect produced upon the Admirals. Any attempt to elicit information on this point from the British Agent or others connected with the English case is met by a polite refusal to discuss the matter; but the Russian Agent, counsel, and witness are quite ready to let the world know that they have convinced a majority of the Admirals that there were torpedo-boats with the fishing fleet. In an evidently inspired note this evening the "Temps" declares that Capt. Klado's evidence was largely responsible for this result, and it describes one of the Commissioners as saying: "The English were out of it in the presence of this luminous and energetic witness." The "Temps" adds that the captain would make an excellent lawyer, a remark which was perhaps justified by his demeanour in the Court.

The "Times" correspondent says:—Some of the French papers have forestalled the Commissioners and have already arrived at the positive conclusion that there were torpedo-boats on the Dogger Bank. They have been quite captivated by the chief Russian witness, Capt. Klado. As a matter of fact, however nothing is or can be known as to the impression produced on the admirals themselves, and they alone can give an authoritative opinion when the right time comes. The absence of any competent witness from the Aurora is, of course, to be regretted. The hypothesis in the English case to be gathered from the proceedings that have hitherto taken place is that the Kamchatka was about 17 miles behind Admiral Rodjestvensky's division, which fired on the trawlers. It leaves no doubt as to the Aurora's having been damaged by that division. It takes as the immediate cause of the incident the circumstance that the Aurora and the Dmitri Donskoi were admittedly thought to be 18 miles ahead of the admiral but suddenly appeared in his immediate vicinity.

"Reuter" says:—The next public sitting of the North Sea Inquiry Commission will probably be held next Monday. At this sitting the British and Russian agents will read their respective cases. It is believed that the Commission will announce its finding a week later at a second public sitting. This week the admirals will hold only secret sittings.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The Sultan on Sunday, Jan. 29, received in formal audience M. St. Rene Taillandier, the French Minister, who was accompanied by the staff of his mission.

The Minister, in handing the Sultan a letter from President Loubet, delivered the following address:—Sire,—Although the Government of the French Republic has long accredited me to your Majesty, it was thought fit in the present circumstances to charge me with handing you fresh credentials which attest the importance of the mission to you that I come to fulfil. In handing you, sire, these credentials from the President of the Republic, I appeal with confidence to your high goodwill. The magnificent welcome given to the representative of France in the ancient capital of Muley Edris, the illustrious capital of the Shereefian Empire, is in my eyes a previous testimony in favour of that goodwill, of the noble qualities of mind which distinguish your Majesty and of the noble solicitude which you have for the glory of your name and for the prosperity of your people; and I have the firm hope that I shall successfully carry out the mission which is entrusted to me and which tends further to consolidate the friendship established between the two States by ensuring to their common interest the satisfaction that they ask.

The Sultan replied, says "Reuter" with words of welcome and an assurance of his confidence in the amicable intentions of the Government of the Republic.

FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE PORTE.

According to "Reuter's" Constantinople correspondent, Tewfik Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs on Sunday called on M. Constans, the French Ambassador, and re-opened the question of the Syrian Railways, which he said would be settled in such a manner as to satisfy French claims. He offered, in addition, to purchase 11,500,000 frs. worth of military equipment in France. M. Constans, however, while maintaining his demands regarding the railways, asked that sum of 50,000,000 frs., that is to say, the value of a third part of Turkey's new armament should be expended in French gun factories. The same evening his Excellency handed a Note to the Porte specifying these proposals, which he described as final.

Not having received a reply, the Ambassador on Monday evening informed the Porte in writing that he refused to continue the negotiations, at the same time maintaining his rights, and he added that the French market was closed to any fresh issue of a Turkish load. As a result of this situation the Ottoman Bank notified the Minister of Finance that inasmuch as a quotation on the Paris market was no longer available it withdrew its proposals for the projected load. The Bank also refused to comply with any request for an advance on the part of the Government.

Thus the Germans are at present alone in possession of the field, thanks to the extraordinary pressure exercised by the German Embassy, which has not ceased its efforts to assure placing the order for the guns with German factories. An Irade has already been promulgated ordering the purchase of all the guns at the Krupp factory, although the number has been considerably reduced, as only 70 batteries, instead of 142 batteries, are now to be rearmed. The Deutsche Bank has informed the Government that it is ready to assist the Treasury.

Further development are awaited with great interest, the more so as M. Constans proposes to leave for Paris shortly.

BULGARIA AND GERMANY.

Berlin, Feb. 8 ("Times").—The arrival of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria on a visit to the Berlin Court is a visible token of the alterations in the attitude of German policy towards the Principality during the past year. Public opinion, which in many cases responds very quickly to the initiative of the Government is prepared to welcome Prince Ferdinand with considerably greater cordiality than was exhibited on the occasions of his former semi-private visits, when he resided at the Hotel Bristol. So far as a "rapprochement" has been effected between Sofia and Berlin, it is understood to be in consonance with the objects of Russian policy in the Balkans. The German Government is as it were, acting "in loco parentis," especially as Russia is at present otherwise engaged.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS AND LORD CURZON.

UNPOPULARITY OF THE VICEROY.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN arrived at Tilbury on the steamer Victoria on Sunday Feb. 5 and a representative of "India" has interviewed him regarding his impressions on revisiting India after an absence of fifteen years. Sir William said what had impressed him more than anything else was the extraordinary expansion and solidarity of Congress opinion throughout the country. But even more striking was the evidence that Congress views are now not confined to the educated classes, but are shared by the classes who do not usually take an interest in public affairs. The refusal of Lord Curzon to receive the Congress resolutions from the hands of the President Sir William described as a very unfortunate act. No one, he said, wished Lord Curzon to discuss the resolutions unless he desired to do so. But there was no reason why he should not have received the resolutions from the hands of so distinguished an Indian statesman as Sir H. Cotton. A few courteous words would have been sufficient, with the promise that the resolutions would receive due consideration from the Government. This would have been in accordance with the invariable practice of Viceroys and Governors to whom memorials are presented as being the heads of the Government. If I remember rightly, Lord Curzon, in a speech last year at Derby, said that he wished on all occasions to take the public into his confidence. If so, he could not have had a better opportunity of doing so than when addressed on behalf of the Congress which is by far the most important representative body existing in India. It is indeed difficult to understand why he should have made an exception as regards the Congress in the established practice of receiving all memorials couched in fitting language. It seemed to show an unwillingness to face the music of Indian public opinion. In any case, Lord Curzon lost an excellent opportunity of restoring his faded popularity. Asked if Lord Curzon's measures had not met with popular approval, Sir William replied: They have caused the deepest dissatisfaction. The people think the time has come for a further extension of the bounds of freedom and self-government. But all Lord Curzon's measures have tended in the opposite direction, towards strengthening the Simla bureaucracy and Russianising our system of administration. This has been specially shown by his attack on municipal self-government in the case of the Calcutta Corporation; his Education Act, which destroy the independence of the universities and makes them into a department of government; and in his measures against the freedom of the press. The result has been deep dissatisfaction. This was strikingly illustrated at the Congress, when Sir Henry Cotton courteously mentioned Lord Curzon's name in terms of commendation. The name was received in dead silence. Respect for his office prevented even the faintest murmur of dissent. But nothing could have been more impressive than this unpremeditated mark of disapproval by so vast and representative an assembly.

CAPE TOWN INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

A Grand Prix (Highest Award) has been conferred upon Burroughs Wellcome and Co. for the pharmaceutical and other fine products exhibited by them at the Cape Town International Exhibition.

A DELIGHTFUL specimen of Hibernianism is to be found in this month's Navy List, which contains the following intimation:—"Officers of the late Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers must send in annually to the Secretary of the Admiralty a certificate of their being alive."

[illegible] immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder [illegible]

MR. BRODRICK AND INDIAN TRADE.

MR. BRODRICK, M.P., Secretary of State for India, and Sir Henry Fowler, M.P., ex-Secretary of State for India, were the principal guests of the Imperial Industries Club at a dinner held at De Keyser's Royal Hotel, Victoria Embankment, on Feb. 7, when the subject of discussion was "British Trade with India." Sir George Chubb, president of the club, was in the chair, and those present included Lord Bath, Under Secretary for India, Sir G. Birdwood, Sir Charles Lyall, Mr. W. Keswick, M.P., Sir West Ridgeway, Mr. Felix Schuster, Major-Gen. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, and Mr. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P. Letters of regret were received from Lord Salisbury, Lord Kimberley, Lord Jersey, Lord Roberts, Lord Avebury, and Lord Reay.

The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the Chairman intimated that it was not intended to introduce a discussion on fiscal policy under the guise of the consideration of British trade with India. He mentioned that because it had been assumed in some quarters that this particular question had been selected in view of the present controversy, and because he desired to make it known as widely as possible that the Imperial Industries Club was in no sense a political organisation. Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. Keswick, M. P., who opened the discussion spoke of the vast extension of the commerce of India during thehalf century he had been associated with Eastern trading, and said he regarded this development as one of the proudest achievements of British enterprise. He reminded those present that Japan was now exporting cotton goods and manufactures to India, and warned them that in our Far Eastern ally they had a competitor for the markets of India who was not to be despised. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Owen Tudor Burne urged that what was wanted in India was more British capital and greater opportunities of manufacture.

Mr. Felix Schuster, speaking as a banker, expressed the opinion that the British public would be quite ready to find plenty of capital for Indian enterprise, and that with that capital the industries and commerce of India must grow both to the advantage of our dependency and of the mother country.

After some further discussion, Mr. Brodrick, who was received with cordiality, said:—

He did not think they could find, in the history of trade and commerce throughout the world, any more striking instance of development than that which had taken place in the trade between India and Great Britan during the last half-century. In 1840, the trade of all descriptions amounted to 20,000,000l. sterling. At the time of the mutiny, in 1857, the value had risen to 55,000 000l.; and between 1857 and 1877 it had increasd to 114,000,000l. Between 1877 and 1900 it rose to 152,000,000l., and between 1900 and 1904 the value of the trade had gone up to 180,000,000l. (Cheers.) He ventured to say that that was a degree of progress that was unparalleled in any part of the empire. (Cheers.) But those who were responsible for the Government of India could never regard as satisfactory a condition of things which left three out of every five of the 300,000,000 inhabitants of that country dependent for their daily bread on agriculture alone. (Hear, hear.) They were bound to set up manufactures, they were bound to improve communications, and they were bound to bring before the people, as far as the East was capable of it, what was best in the Western conditions of life. They did that because it was their duty and because they believed it was for the advantage of India, but they believed also that they could do so with advantage to the trade of this country. Within the last 10 years, those who were engaged in industrial occupation in India as compared with those who were engaged in agricultural operations, had increased from 400,000 to 800,000. (Hear, hear.) The railways, the distributors without which they could not bring the raw material to the mill had increased from 18,000 miles to 27,000 miles, and the average rate of interest over the vast capital thus invested was five per cent. (Hear, hear.) India, had invaded foreign countries and had chased them out of certain markets for the supply of Great Britain. Look at tea. In 1840 the tea industry did not exist in India. In 1904, it produced 60 per cent. of the whole consumption of this country, and had driven down the Chinese tea industry in this country from 114,000,000lb. to 11,00 000 lb. That was an operation of British trade for which, again, he challenged the annals of history to find a similar example. (Cheers.) The great feature of the inter-trade of the two countries was this—that while 65 per cent. of the Indian exports, chiefly in raw material came to the United Kingdom, India took in return 25 per cent. of the whole of its imports from Great Britain. India had got to pay herself somehow, and she paid herself by the proceeds of what she sold to foreigners. She must dispose of her produce and the more that that produce ceased to be raw material and became, as it would gradually become manufactured goods the more would the question arise how far foreign tariffs would operate as against India. (Hear, hear.) He ventured, even in the presence of Sir Henry Fowler, to lay down this proposition—that India must have her "quid pro quo" somewhere. He believed it could be obtained by agreement with this country. They could not ask India to run the gauntlet of foreign tariffs, if this country was not in a position to influence those tariffs, and to stand whatever revenue duties might be placed by this country on Indian products, unless in consultation with India, and at the same time deny her freedom to tax imports into her own country as she may think it expedient. (Hear, hear.) Let him put it in another way, India must have a fair voice in the fiscal deliberations of this country. (Cheers.) He did not allude to any particular industry, but they must not from this country put on a revenue duty which would seriously affect an Indian industry and expect India at the same time to co-operate with them in the receipt of British manufactures. (Hear, hear.) He believed the secret of the increase of the trade which was so vital to India, and, he thought, to Great Britain too, was to be found in loyal and hearty co-operation, agreement, and conciliation on both sides. (Cheers.) What was there that they could do in India so as to become, as they desired to become, a still better market for English goods? They had made fair progress in the past, and there was no reason why they should not make still greater progress in the future. They had just set up a Minister of Commerce and Industry in India, Mr. Hewett, a man of undoubted ability, wide experience and knowledge, who he believed, would be able in the future, by the operations of his department to smooth many places for them. They had greatly strengthened the Agricultural Department with a view to they better production of cotton, and already they had been fortunate in obtaining some satisfactory results. But he believed that what would prove a greater source of strength and advantage to this country than anything else was the continued improvement of the means of communication in India, so as to enable them to distribute goods and to receive more manufactured goods than had hitherto been received. They were very conscious of the warning that they ought to be able to support and provide their own Army in India. They were opening up their own factories, and that these should be self-supporting during a war was, he believed, vital to the prosperity and safety of India. (Cheers.) The first great duty they had before them was to improve the education of the people of India and to increase their technical training. They must next provide for the municipal improvements which pressed so heavily on the great cities which had grown up on the coasts for the distribution of those manufactures which did not exist 50 years ago; and their third, and most serious duty was, if they could, to relieve the burdens which pressed on the people, for the prosperity of India depended to a large extent on the contributions, and the work of the very poorest of the poor. (Cheers). He honestly thought that we were not at a halting-place, but at a junction, in the history of British and Indian trade. India, by the efforts of the last half-century, had fitted herself for the first time to take her part in the great contest of the world. He believed her path and that of Great Britain must lie together, and that, whatever fiscal system this country adopted, it must have the consideration of India in view first of all. (Cheers.)

Sir Henry Fowler, in expressing his concurrence with much that had been said by Mr. Brodrick said it was now quite clear that, in any arrangements made either inside or outside Great Britain with respect to her fiscal relationships to any of her dependencies or with any foreign countries India could not be left out in the cold.

Lord Bath proposed "The Club," coupled with the name of the president; and Sir George Chubb having acknowledged the toast, the proceedings closed.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	2	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	32	18	38
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	26	28	50
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	12	9	20
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	30	26	54
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	5	15
G Mahim and Worli	7	7	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	16
Total	120	103	227
Total plague deaths to date	281,493	233,918	
Same date last year	122	107	193

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths
44	24

A BEGINNING was made, upon a small scale last year, to reduce the crow nuisance in Calcutta, the Corporation offering payment for eggs collected. The system, it is understood, is to be continued this season, and the rate of reward is to be increased to one rupee per hundred eggs. At present, Calcutta is a veritable crows' refuge, says the "Statesman." Netting may be put up in verandahs to keep his abominable claws off the chota hazri tray in the morning; it does not exclude him from the cook-room. His clamour is continually disturbing. He deserves the fate of abolition which requires only a little intelligent co-operation to bring about. The Sonthali cooly, who mends the roads in Calcutta, is a jungle dweller by nature and ought to be able to tackle him. If the reward offered for eggs is too small it can be increased.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin", writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet bath and nursery, and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, &c., sell it.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

HOME.

ART.—The Society of Women Artists has opened its 50th exhibition at the galleries in Suffolk-street, containing about 150 oil pictures, 300 water-colours, and a large number of objects of industrial art. There is a great deal of good and painstaking work, and here and there evidence of more than average talent.

Court.—The King spent the week end with Lord Rosebery, at Mentmore, and paid a short visit to Lady Kinross at Stowe-house on Tuesday. The Prince of Wales returned to London on Saturday, after attending various functions in Dublin. Princess Victoria is making excellent progress, and the issue of bulletins has been discontinued.

Ecclesiastical.—The Scottish Church Commission on Monday began the hearing of evidence on the Free Church side.—Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander have opened a mission in London at the Albert-hall.—Mr. Evan Roberts, the chief leader in the Welsh revival, has been suffering from nervous prostration. He has resumed his work, declining, however, to fulfil his engagements in Cardiff.

Education.—Mr. Chamberlain, presiding over the Court of Birmingham University, said that the sum given by the Government for the highest form of education was altogether inadequate.

Fires.—The Glen, Sir C. Tennant's Peebleshire residence, was almost totally destroyed last week.—In a fire which destroyed Gaddesdenplace, Mr. T. F. Halsey, M. P.'s Hertfordshire seat, a butler and a footman lost their lives.

Football.—Wales beat Scotland in a Rugby match at Edinburgh on Saturday.

Law.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Wednesday, reversed the decision of a Canadian judge, who discharged two persons charged by the United States Government with an extraditable offence. An attempt by the author of a book called Lovely Woman to get damages from the author of Lovely Man for libel ended in a disagreement of the jury, though 11 of them were in favour of the defendant, for whom judgment was entered on the ground that there was no evidence of publication. In the Central Criminal Court on Monday, Mr. H. J. Lawson failed to surrender. Medical evidence was given on Tuesday that he was suffering from anginal symptoms, and removal might endanger his life. On Wednesday, Mr. Justice Darling issued a Bench warrant, with instructions to the police to arrest Lawson as soon as it was safe to do so.

London.—Mr. Carnegie has offered £40,000 to St. Pancras for public libraries.—A French syndicate proposes to lease from the London County Council for 99 years, at £55,000 a year, the central portion of the crescent site formed by the Strand improvement for a French Exhibition, restaurant, and theatre.

Naval and Military.—The Skirmisher, scout, was launched on Tuesday and two submarines were launched on Wednesday at Barrow. Considerable discussion and criticism has been provoked by the adoption for the British Army of a rifle five inches shorter than that now in use. A medal is to be granted to members of the Tibet Mission, with a clasp inscribed "Gyantse."

Political.—Lord Linlithgow has been appointed Secretary for Scotland. Sir J. Willox, M.P.(C.) for the Everton Division of Liverpool, is resigning his seat. Mr. Salvesen, the new Solicitor-General for Scotland, is the Conservative candidate for Buteshire. Mr Arnold-Forster spoke last week at Chelmsford, Mr. Asquith at Heywood, and Sir E. Carson at Manchester. Mr. Brodrick, replying to a deputation who urged the unfairness of the present taxation on Indian tea, said he thought there would be hardly any objection on either side in Parliament to fair protection being given to the population against inferior China tea. Mr. Balfour on Tuesday received a trade union deputation on the problem of the unemployed. Mr. Brodrick spoke that night on "British Trade with India."

Robinson South African Banking Company (Limited).—At Wednesday's meeting it was resolved to wind up the bank, distributing the assets among the shareholders. Mr. J. B. Robinson, who presided, foreshadowed the formation of a trust company with £4,000,000 capital, which he thought could bring about very great changes in the prosperity of certain factors in the Transvaal. In the banking company's four years of business, he said, the shareholders had received £1,360,941 in dividends, besides the return of £1,500,000 of the capital of £3,000,000.

The Liverpool Water Main from Vrynwy burst last week at Eaton, Cheshire, and caused a serious inundation of the locality.

The London and Brighton Railway Company have begun a series of experiments in wireless cross-Channel telegraphy between Newhaven and Dieppe which have so far been very satisfactory.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a committee, of which Sir K. R. Reid, K. C., M. P., will be chairman, to inquire what amendments are necessary in the Acts relating to joint-stock companies.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—Three members of the Quebec Ministry have resigned.—The defeated Ontario Ministry has resigned, and Mr. Whitney has formed a Cabinet.

Australia.—A conference of Federal Ministers with the State Premiers is being held at Hobart.

South Africa.—The report of the Commission on Native Affairs has been issued. The imports of Cape Colony last year were £21,863,340, a decrease of very nearly 13 millions. The exports were £27,406,672, an increase of £1,692,000.

THE UNITED STATES.

An Agitation has sprung up against the payment by the Federal Government of certain Indian trust moneys to Indian schools conducted by Roman Catholics.

A Formal Treaty with Santo Domingo has now been negotiated and will be submitted to the Senate. The Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations has unanimously adopted an amendment to the arbitration treaties requiring each separate agreement for arbitration to be referred to the Senate.

FOREIGN.

Argentina.—An insurrection broke out a few days ago but was soon suppressed, the leaders fleeing, while their followers surrendered unconditionally.

Belgium.—The National Miners' Federation has proclaimed a general strike in the Mons and Charleroi districts.

China.—Our Peking Correspondent describes German endeavours to establish in the province of Shantung a supreme control similar to that of Russia in Manchuria. Our Correspondent complains of the way in which British policy in Peking is identified with that of Germany.

France.—A society has been founded to promote the movement towards emancipation in the Russian Empire. Large meetings have been held in Paris with the same object.

Germany.—Some stir has been created by defective reports of a speech by Mr. A. H. Lee on the redistribution of the British fleet.—The striking miners' committee expressed willingness to return to work if certain moderated demands were at once conceded; but the masters refused to recognize the authority of the committee to act for the men—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has arrived in Berlin.—The Prussian Canal Bill has passed its third reading in the Prussian Diet.

Hungary.—Count Julius Andrassy has been twice received by the King in reference to the formation of a new Ministry.

Morocco.—The Sultan received the French Minister in formal audience at Fez on January 29.

Russia.—There is a revival of the strike movement in St. Petersburg, and the students at the University have declared their solidarity with the strikers. In Poland there has been a partial resumption of work, but many men still remain out. The trouble at Batum continues, and a general strike has been declared at Irkutsk, where disorders are apprehended. It is said that at Warsaw, 200 or 300 persons were killed during the disturbances and 800 were arrested. The Nobles of St. Petersburg have voted an address urging the maintenance of the union between an "autocratic Monarch and a devoted nation" by the admission to the councils of the State of elected representatives. The Moscow Nobles adopted a Conservative address to the Tsar, but also agreed to transmit an address by the Liberal minority, inviting his Majesty to call representatives of the people to take part in the work of the State. The St. Petersburg workmen have resolved to petition the Tsar to receive a deputation chosen by themselves; the former deputation, they alleged, was selected by the employers. The Tsar last week received five workmen from a State printing establishment. The reported release of Maxim Gorki is contradicted. Count Lamsdorff, in a Note to the British Ambassador, has disavowed the action of the Prefect of Police at Moscow in placarding charge against Great Britain, adding that the prefect has been censured.—M. Buliguine, formerly Governor of Moscow, is the new Minister of the Interior.—The Committee of Ministers has modified the Censorship and Press Laws and resolved to refer thier further revision to special commission. The Minister of Finance has drawn up proposals for the settlement of the labour question, embodying considerable concessions to the men. Differences are said to have arisen between the new Minister of the Interior and M. Witte. Herr Johnsson, Procurator of the Finnish Senate, has been shot dead.

The War.—Japanese reports indicate that the Russians are again active on the Japanese left, but that all their attacks have been repulsed.—General Kuropatkin claims some unimportant successes. A French correspondent in St. Petersburg says that the Tsar has accepted General Kuropatkin's explanation of his difference with General Gripenberg, who is now severely censured in military circles. There is anxiety as to the provisioning of General Kuropatkin's army in April and May. In the fighting from January 25 to 28 the Japanese casualties were about 7,000. General Stossel, who arrived at Colombo on Saturday, denied that the surrender of Port Arthur was not justified.—Our Paris Correspondent says that the peace rumours are based on very slender foundation, if any at all. Our Marine Insurance Correspondent says that the Japanese, in seizing the British steamer Eastry, have made a mistake. The vessel left Muroran on Tuesday for Singapore with Japanese coal.

Turkey.—An Irade has been issued ordering the purchase of all the new guns at the Krupp factory. The French Ambassador proposes to leave Constantinople.

North Sea Inquiry.—The International Commission was again occupied on the 2nd by the evidence of Captain Klado and Lieutenants Ellis and Schramchenko. A British naval expert gave evidence as to the difficulty of distinguishing vessels at night. A Norwegian seaman said he had seen a torpedo boat lying motionless in the North Sea on October 19.

Obituary.—General F. Peyton, Colonel E. W. Trevor, Colonel E. Molloy, Colonel A. H. Middleton, Sir G. Cotton, Captain W. G. England, R. N., Dr. G. B. Howes, the Rev. John de Soyres, the Rev. C. T. Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Sandilands, Mr. E. C. Ozanne Mr. F. H. Nichols, and Mr. harrington Nicholls.—"Times."

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 7.

1st Life Guards—Lieut. W Waring, to be captain, vice the Hon F E Guest, seconded for service on the staff; Second Lieut. the Hon. E S Wyndham to be lieutenant, to complete establishment.

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Lieut. M R Head to be captain, vice the Hon. R L Pomeroy, resigned.

13th Hussars—Lieut L B B Gubbins resigns his commission.

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers—Capt D'A Legard is seconded while a student at the Staff College.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieutenants:—R S Ryan, M H Dendy, W McC Cowan, W E Mann, W G Harington, S F Burne J C Crocker, C E D Bridge, G Weldon, F B Vaux G H Merriman, J V J Ellis, C Daubuz, R H Walsh, J H Atkinson, K Parbury.

Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieutenants:—J Barron, H W Young, G L Ollivier, W F Armstrong, K I McIver, G P Shadden, C D Noyes, A A Cummins, E W C Noel, A Veitch, M T Willett, A D Grimke-Drayton, R G Bignell, F B Scott, H S Thompson; J G A V Lindsey D S Dodgson.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieut D McKechnie to be captain under the provisions of Article 30 Royal Warrant, Oct 26 1900 Second Lieut L E Barnes to be lieutenant, vice De McKechnie.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—The undermentioned brevet majors are seconded while students at the Staff College:—C. E. Corkran, the Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—The Hon. G. H. Douglas-pennant, vice W.S.B. Blackett, resigned; the Hon. A. O. W. C. Weld Forester, vice the Hon. G. H. Douglas-Pennant, seconded for service on the Staff.

Gentleman Cadet G. C. G. Moss, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice C.F.S. Jeune, seconded (since deceased).

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. the Hon. C. Douglas-Pennant resigns his commission.

Line Battalions.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Lieut. H. D'A M. Cooke, resigns his commission: Second Lieut. P. C. Esdaile to be lieutenant, vice G.J.G.T. Wight, resigned.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Lieut A. L. E. Meredith resigns his commission.

The Norfolk Regt. Second Lieut. C H. A. Tuck is seconded for service with the Indian Army: Lieut. H.R. Done, adjutant, to be captain, to complete establishment. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants: C. H.A. Tuck, vice G. R. Scott, resigned; R.O. Sutherland, vice C.H.A. Tuck seconded for service with the Indian Army; P.V.P. Stone vice R. O. Sutherland seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.—Capt. R. S. May is seconded while a student at the staff College.

The Lincolnshire Regt.—Capt. E. A. Plunkett is seconded while a student at the Staff College; Supernumerary Capt. C. C. L. Barlow to be captain, vice E. A. Plunkett.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Capt. B. C. Dwyer is seconded while a student at the Staff College: Supernumerary Capt. H. D. Beamish to be captain, vice B. C. Dwyer.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Capt. T. C. Fitz Hugh, M.V O. is seconded while a student at the Staff College.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. T. J. Marrable is seconded while a student at the Staff College; Lieut H.F. Simpson resigns his commission.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—The restoration to the estblishment of Supernumerary Lieut. G. W. Brown bears date Dec. 31. 1904. instead of as notified in Gazette of Jan. 13, 1905.

The Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. G. A. B. Hooper is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt. H. M. Richards retires on retired pay; Supernumerary Capt. W. G. Braithwaite, D. S. O. to be captain, vice H. M. Richards.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—The undermentioned second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants: C R S Bradley, vice J L Weston, seconded; E R Lloyd, vice C R S Bradley, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Gloucestershire Regt—Capt E D'A Le Mottee D S O is seconded while a student at the Staff College. Supernumerary Capt. K M Davie to be captain, vice E D A Le Mottee, D S O.

The East Lancashire Regt—Capt T S Lambert is seconded while a student at the Staff College, Supernumerary Capt. G R C Stuart to be captain, vice T S Lambert.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.) Capt H W Cobb is seconded for service as an adjutant of Indian Volunteers. Supernumerary Capt T S. Smith to be Captain, vice H W Cobb.

The Royal Sussex Regt. Lieut E F Villiers, D S O to be captain, to complete establishment. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of second Lieut. A R G Wilberforce is antedated to Sept 3 1904 vice E F Villiers, D S O promoted.

The Hampshire Regt—Major H C MacTier retires on retired pay. Capt H di S B Burford Hancock to be major, vice H C MacTier.

The Dorsetshire Regt. Capt H N R Cowie D S O is seconded while a student at the staff College.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt) second Lieut H B St. John to be lieutenant vice W B Ritchie promoted.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf.—Capt K R Hamilton, D S O, is seconded while a student at the Staff College. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants: R O Logan, vice A G Bayley, promoted; C L Scott, vice H R M Brooke-Popham, promoted.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.) Second Lieut R M Blackwood is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt. Capt R R Feilden is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill health. Lieut C B Wallis resigns his commission.

The Northamptonshire Regt. Capt P C B Skinner is seconded while a student at the Staff College.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt). Capt and brevet Major H Isacke is seconded while a student at the Staff College.

The King's (Shropshire Light Inf) Capt W A Payn is seconded while a student at the Staff College.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps. Capt J A Hope to be major, vice H F Pakenham, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Supernumerary Capt H C Warre, D S O, to be Captain, vice J A Hope Capt and Brevet Major G V Hordern is seconded while a student at the Staff College.

The York and Lancashire Regt. Lieut A B Burdett is seconded while a student at the staff College.

The Durham Light Inf. Capt W J Ainsworth, DSO, is seconded for special employment in the United Kingdom. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—D L Brereton, vice W Gibson seconded; H B Des V Wilkinson, vice R M Tyler, appointed adjutant.

Princess Louise's (Argyll, and Sutherland Highlanders) Second Lieut C P James to be lieutenant, vice S Langton, deceased.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) Capt and Brevet Major R B Stephens is seconded while a student at the Staff College.

The Army Service Corps

Lieut W M Longden resigns his commission. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants under the provisions of Article 31, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion: S E H Giles, T E G Swayne

Staff.

Capt G McK Franks, RA, from a Staff captain, to be deputy-assistant quartermaster-general at Headquarters, vice Major E M Woodward, the Leicestershire Regt, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Captain H F MacEwen, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt) to be a superintendent of gymnasia, Gibraltar, vice Brevet Major H J J Sweetman, the Worcestershire Regt transferred to Cork district.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev. J. C. Moth to be chaplain to the forces, fourth class, dated Sept. 26, 1901, but not to reckon for pay, promotion, or precedence beyond Feb. 12 1904, and not to carry back allowances.

Brevet.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be colonels:—A. G. Thomson, R. E., A. H. Wood, the Connaught Rangers.

Memoranda.

Lieut. W. H. Cooke, the Lancashire Fusiliers, is apppointed a captain in the West African Regt., and granted the local rank of captain while so employed. Second Lieut. J. A. Ballantine, the Lancashire Fusiliers, is granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the West African Regt. Second Lieut. R. M. Blackwood, the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.), is granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the Northern Nigeria Regt. West African Frontier Force.

Admiralty, 6th February.

Royal Marines.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Henry Bor, C.M.G A.D.C., Royal Marine Artillery, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Colonel Second Commandant William Thompson Adair, Royal Marine Light Infantry, promoted, and to be Supernumerary to the establishment whilst so employed.

Admiralty, 7th February.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 21st July 1878—Commander Francis Gilbert Jones has been granted permission to assume the rank of Captain on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—Lieutenant Benjamin James Blower has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Walter William Frankis, Seconded List, to be Major on the Establishment, vice Vincent, retired.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve the undermentioned Officers have been placed on the Retired List, viz:—Lieutenant James Campbell Arthur Porret Dix, George Arthur Hamilton Curtis, William Edwin Pope, Henry Smith, Thomas James Bremner, William Finch, Henry Bowyer, Charles Frederick Hart, Arthur Furber Manwaring John Dobson, Sub-Lieutenant John Thomson McLean with the rank of Lieutenant, Sub-Lieutenant Thomson Moffett Potts with the rank of Lieutenant, Sub-Lieutenant, Walter Frederick Andrewes.

Admiralty, 8th February.

Engineer Sub-Lieutenant Bertram Harvey has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet.

The following advancements have been made, viz:—Staff Paymaster Horatio Owen Jones to be Fleet Paymaster, Staff Paymaster Wingfield Woolley Alton to be Fleet Paymaster, Paymaster Walter Morshead to be Staff Paymaster.

Admiralty, 9th February.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Gerard James Irvine has been promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in his Majesty's Fleet.

Fleet Surgeon Arthur William May has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in His Majesty's Fleet.

Engineer Lieutenant Charles Laughton has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet.

The undermentioned Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in His Majesty's Fleet:—Alexander George William Bowen, M.B. B.A. George Ley, Robert Dundonald Jameson, William Bernera Macleod, M.B, Harry Spicer, M.B. John Alexander Lanford Campbell, Herbert Henry Pearse Charles James Edward Cock, John William Craig, M.B, Edwyn Robert Grazebrook.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant William Henry Niles has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

War Office, Pall Mall, 10th February.

1st (Royal) Dragoons, Lieutenant Thomas P. Godman to be Captain, in succession to Major E Makins, D.S.O., a Student at the Staff College.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, Lieutenant Lionel W. De V. Sadleir-Jackson, D.S.O., to be Captain, vice T. M. H. Kincaid-Smith, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Grenadier Guards.

Lieutenant Charles Le d. Leslie-Melville resigns his Commission. Dated 11th February, 1905.

Gentleman Cadet the Honourable FitzRoy Richard Somerset, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant A. E. Maxwell, promoted.

Line Battalions.

Captain Rowland R. Gibson is seconded for service under the provisions of Army Order 150 of 1899. Lieutenant Mervyn O. Clarke to be Captain, vice R. R. Gibson. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants: A K Puzey, vice H E Allen, resigned A A C Fitz Clarence vice H E Dumbell, W A C Bowden-Smith, vice A A C Fitz Clarence, seconded for service under the Colonial Office, R Howlett, vice M O Clarke, promoted.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant L Inglis resigns his Commission.

The Worcestershire Regiment, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant M Crawshay is antedated to 29th November 1904, vice A D H Ray, promoted.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants M G Lee, vice R J Ford, seconded W F O Faviell, vice M G Lee, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Corporal Francis Montague James, from The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), to be Second Lieutenant vice J E B Scratton, transferred to the Indian Army.

The East Surrey Regiment, Captain William N R Gibert-Cooper to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A B Dunsterville, promoted

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, Leslie Murray vice J P Benson appointed Adjutant, Cyril E A S Currie vice L Murray, seconded for service under the Colonial office.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hill Godfrey Morgan, C B D S O tobe Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel F A Le P Trench, C B, retired. Captain Harry Vaughan Gorle, D.S.O., to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Morgan, C. B D.S.O

Royal Army Medical Corps.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—C. T. Samman, H A Barryman, C G Spencer, M B; C E P Fowler, T H J C Goodwin, D S O A E C Keble D J Collins, M B J B Anderson Captain R E G Phillips, from the Seconded List, to be Captain Lieutenant R G Anderson, from the Seconded List to be Lieutenant.

Captain R F S Grant, D S O, The Rifle Brigate (The Prince Consort's Own), to be Aide-de-Campe to Major-General Sir F Howard, K C B, C M G Commanding North-Western District vice Captain the Honourable H Dawnay, D S O, who has vacated that appointment.

Royal Military College.

Captain L J Bols D S O The Devonshire Regiment to be a Commander of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Major H Wells-Cole, D S O the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry,) who has vacated that appointment.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired; Miss B Rennie and Miss L F A Waller.

The undermentioned Lady to be Staff Nurse (provisional): Miss Annie Buchanan Cameron.

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel G J Butcher, C M G, Ordnance Officer, Second Class, to be an Ordnance Officer, First Class, with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Colonel A Sadler placed on retired pay.

Major C M Mathew, D S O, Ordnance Officer, Third Class, to be an Ordnance Officer Second Class, with the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, vice Colonel G J Butcher, C M G.

Major J H Hale, Ordnance Officer, Third Class, to be an Ordnance Officer, Second Class, with the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C M Mathew D S O, who holds a Staff appointment.

Brevet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur H J Doyle, The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), to be Colonel.

Memoranda.

Brevet Colonel H Finn is granted the local rank of Major-General whilst holding the appointment of Inspector-General of the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia. Captain and Brevet Major Montagu L Hornby, D S O, Indian Army is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed as Staff Officer to the Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief Somaliland Protectorate.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Smart in F
Hymns—354, 197.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stanford in B flat
Anthem—
Hymns—283, 281 and 31.
Collections for—Church expenses
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 6.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist Choral
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong Choral—Preacher Rev Father Langmore
Alms for Organ and Choir.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN CHURCH BANDRA.

11-15 a.m.—Matins Sermon and Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time)

8-30 a.m.—Choral celebration of the Holy Eucharist with Sermon-Hymns 3 0, 321, 324.
3-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—103, 210 and 172.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road.)

8 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
4-30 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton.
Hymns—297, 226, 172.
Psalm—93.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 45 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
4 30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—298, 276 and 181.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—[illegible] and 408.
Offertory for Church expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
(Frere Road.)

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
Colaba Causeway.

8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev. C Ryder Smith B. A.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Preacher—Rev. C Ryder Smith B A
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B. A.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Revnell
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
4 30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—45 Tune 124.
Hymn—154.
Hymn—[illegible].
Hymn—[illegible].

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

BOMBAY RACES.

FIFTH DAY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 25.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Champion Plate—3-20 p.m.
2nd Race—The Bedown Plate—3-50 p.m.
3rd Race—The Turf Club Cup—4-20 p.m.
4th Race—The Byculla Club Cup—4-50 p.m.
5th Race—The Stand Plate—5-20 p.m.
6th Race—The Innovation Plate—5-50 p.m.

By kind permission of Lt-Col S J Sarjant and the Officers of the G I P Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

Colaba	2-35 p.m.	Local Time.
Church Gate	2-40 p.m.	
Grant Road	2-46 p.m.	
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2-50 p.m.	

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 24 February.

THE "Times" remarks in a leader:—It is well known that for more than a generation Liberal views have been warmly cherished by a large section of the Russian nobles; but so far they have had no direct effect, and but little indirect effect upon the real rulers of the land. What is new is not the Liberalism of Russian gentlemen of position and of education, but the fact that they should combine in making public profession of their opinions in a more or less official capacity. That, like their open avowal of unbelief in the ability of the bureaucracy to go on governing Russia with success, is one of the many acts, now common enough, which would not have been tolerated a few months ago. Like the demonstrations of the strikers, it is a sign of the times, and a sign which real statesmen will bear anxiously in mind. The nobles may be coerced into silence, like the illiterate and the factory hands, but none of these classes can ever again be forced back into the old fatalistic acquiescence in all the evils of the bureaucratic system as necessary and inevitable.

"TRY IT IN YOUR BATH"
SCRUBB'S.
A MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Cricket, Motoring and other Sports.
"MAKES HOME, SWEET HOME IN DEED."
None Genuine without the Signature of Scrubb & Co. on each Bottle.

LONDON, Prince of Wales Hotel, de Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. Family suites. Recreation, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Spacious new Dining Saloon. All Bedrooms ventilated with patent apparatus. Sumptuous yet economical. Telegrams Susaively London." Terms, from 9/6 per day.

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Fragrant and refreshing.
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Fresh and
Stimulating.
LIPTON, Ltd.
WHISKIES
Perfection.
PROVISIONS,
always fresh and
good alike.

Stephens' Inks

PEEK, FREAN & Co's
WINE MIXED
BISCUITS.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

Debility

Perhaps you eat enough, yet you do not get much benefit from your food. You keep thin and weak; are tired all the time, and your nerves are in a bad way. Why not strengthen your digestion and get rid of your debility?

Read these words from Mrs. E. G. Munro, of Coburg, Victoria. Mrs. Munro also sends her photograph.

"I suffered greatly with indigestion and debility for a long time. Sleep did not refresh me, and I was in a very bad state. One of my friends strongly recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after a good deal of hesitation I made up my mind to try it. To my great surprise, I had not taken one-half a bottle before I felt greatly improved in every way. I only took three bottles, and I can now honestly say that I am entirely free from all of my old troubles, and consider myself perfectly cured. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is certainly a wonderful blood medicine."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

"ROB ROY" PENS.

HINKS, WELLS & CO. beg to draw attention to this new series of

TURNED-UP POINTED AND OTHER PENS,

made of the same materials, by the same tools, by the same process, and at the same works as the "WAVERLEY" Series of Pens, which HINKS, WELLS & Co. have for 30 years and upwards (prior to September, 1901) manufactured for and supplied to Messrs. Macniven & Cameron, Limited.

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Grimault's Indian Cigarettes for asthma

Recommended by Medical Authorities for the immediate relief of Asthma and Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis and Irritation of the air passages.

GRIMAULT'S CIGARETTES ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give a relief from gasping for breath.

GRIMAULT & Cie, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris.

IN HOT CLIMATES where a good antiseptic soap is often more a necessity than a luxury,

CALVERT'S 20 per cent Carbolic Soap

has a ready sale, on account of its refreshing qualities, and the protection its use gives against mosquito bites. It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and is useful for insect bites or stings, ringworm, itch, &c.

Calvert's Disinfecting Powder is guaranteed to contain 15% Carbolic and so is cheap to use as it need only be lightly sprinkled to destroy noxious and unpleasant odours and prevent the approach of infection. ½lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.

Full Directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co., CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

THE ORIGINAL KEARSLEY'S WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of Imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 4, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

THE PRIMA DRESS WATCH.

THE THINNEST LEVER WATCH YET PRODUCED.

3/16 INCH IN THICKNESS.

OPEN FACE
14 carat gold case, silver dial, Rs. 130.

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HUNTING
14 carat gold case, silver dial, Rs. 200.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.
Opposite G. P. O. 11, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

THE AGE OF MIRACLES.

If we are to accept the record of a performance with which they are credited, the members of the Canterbury Town Council have accomplished a unique feat. They have just risen, it is said, "after a sitting lasting three years." Without desiring to impugn the varacity of the gentleman who is responsible for the publication of the statement, one cannot but suspect that there may have occurred intervals for sleep and refreshment and other duties of every day life. Or is it that these worthy men of Kent have established the feasibility of what has been deemed the impossible condition which Sir Boyle Roche described when he spoke to the House of Commons of being "like a bird, in two places at once"? The position suggests that the municipal fathers of Canterbury might sympathise with Horace Walpole's friend, who bewailed that he was not himself, but another, inasmuch as he had been changed at nurse. Walpole declared that to be the best bull in existence. There is one whose subtlety makes it as well worth remembering. It occurs in the description of a famous duel: "The one party received a slight wound in the breast; the other fired in the air—and so the matter ended."

THE IMMORTAL ROCHE.

"Bulls" still grow wild in the House, but there is none to-day so prolific in their creation as the immortal Sir Boyle Roche. Not all the staggering incongruities attributed to him were his children. The most famous of all, that one already cited may not have been his; if it were he may unconsciously have plagiarised. It occurs in a manuscript of Robertson of Strewan, the warrior poet, of a far earlier day than Roche. But the latter had enough to his credit. What could be better than his "Our heads will be thrown upon that table to stare us in the face!" or than his "I would gladly, Mr. Speaker, sacrifice not only a part of the Constitution but the whole of it, to preserve the remainder"? Good Sir Boyle had his speeches written for him and he did his best to memorise them. It was when memory failed and he attempted extemporisation that he came such croppers. He wished to see the "two sisters" (England and Ireland) embrace "like one brother." Yet he had his moments of triumph, and scored off the redoubtable Curran, who declared himself the guardian of his own honour. "Faith," retorted his compatriot, "I knew that at some time or other you would accept a sinecure."

WHITED SEPULCHORES.

A little controversy of which the Dogs' Home at Battersea, is the centre just now suggests that conditions which to a casual glance do not appear to embody the acme of kindness are, after all, in accordance with the system which has given this institution a deservedly high reputation. The keenest eye may be deceived by appearances; even the all-seeing orb of Macaulay once was. They took him to see the cemetery which the Duchess of York of the period had made for her dogs, and the essayist grumbled sadly about the waste of sentiment upon the four-and-sixty graves which he saw there, each with its headstone, and many bearing versified epitaphs which seemed to him worth better objects than dead dogs. But there was more in this matter than met the eye. The great multitude of the graves, he was to learn, was accounted for by the fact that the Duchess was "plagued to death with presents of dogs which she did not like to refuse, and which would have turned her house into a kennel, if she had not given them a dose of opium and send them to the cemetery," there to be glorified by headstone and epitaph composed by willing confederates of the Duchess.

A BRILLANT RASCAL.

It makes one feel rather sad to hear of the Ross-shire Squirrel Shooting Club's having destroyed within the last two years close upon nine thousand of the little animals for whose extinction it exists. Once before the squirrel has been nearly blotted out in Scotland, but new plantations saved him. We all love this agile, handsome little fellow, and his presence in the trees is an asset to a country house. But he is a terible Turk. He plays havoc among the young trees when they are putting forth their buds in spring; and he is merciless plunderer of birds' nests, eating the eggs and evicting the owners of the property, even though he may already possess half a dozen dwellings of his own. But, who save a Ross-shire shot could kill an animal so altruistic as to impale fungus upon the leaf of a tree so that another of his species, if in need, may find and eat it?

A VERY ANCIENT MARINER.

Our arboreal collaterals, the apes and gorillas, build upon the plan followed by the squirrel, but not nearly so skilfully. They have not the sense, as he has, to make the opening into their dwellings face the east so that with the earliest peep of dawn they may be aroused. And what other animal in the world is so brave and cunning a mariner as this little squirrel, who is never suspected of going near the water? When he wants to emigrate to a distant forest, and sea or lake or river obstructs his path, what does he do but build him a raft? He fashions his vessel with his teeth from drift-wood, or from bark torn from trees, boards it, pushes off, then sticks up his bushy tail to catch the breeze and so bring him to the opposite shore. Regnard vouches for the truth of this. This singular performance might be considered a fable if I had not witnessed it myself, he is cautious enough to add.

OMMISSION AND INCLUSION.

Stevenson declared that a man who knew how to omit would make an Iliad of daily paper. Several people are aiming for a somewhat similar distinction in Wales. Of one of their names, the postal director seeks a recognisable summary in a word embracing the first twenty letters belonging to the whole; common usage reduces that twenty by fifty per cent.; but heroic Mr. Bryn Roberts M.P. boldly plunges in and speaks the unspeakable i ga mere "P.G." The full name over which so many are exercising their talent for sub-editing is: Llanfairpwyllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllandysiliogogogoch. It presents a pettifogging little village in Anglesey remarkable only for its name, which, interpreted, means, The Church of St. Mary in a hollow of white hazel near to the rapid whirlpool, and to St. Tisilio church near to a red cave. That is pretty and romantic enough; but then with only brief life here our portion, it is impossible to take advantage of all the possibilities in the word. It is lost in comparison with that tiny gem which occurs in the "Ecclesiazusæ" of Aristophanes.

FOR STAMMERERS ONLY.

This is a word which stammerers would appreciate several times in the course of a speech: "Lepadotemachoselachogaleokranioleipsanodrimupotrimmatosilphioparaomelitokatakeclummenokichlepikossuphophattoperisteralektruonopt-gkephalokigklopeleiolagoosiraioibaletraganopterugon." One suggests the word to the Principality when they are next in need of a new name for a village terrace or alley. It is really a quite effective word spoken rapidly. Let it not be imagined, however, that the land of the mountain and the flood lags wholly unworthy in the battle of the syllables. The Isle of Mull hath its Drimtaidhvrickhillichattan, which is the sort of address you would expect for, say, such a personage as the giantess Aicomirozıropoulopilousitounitapignac. To complete the fitness of the cognominal scheme we ought to have there engaged in the local administration, as Madrid has, or had in her finance department, one Don Juan Nepomuceno de Burionagonatotorecagaeazcoecha. There is one man in Debrett almost as gloriously ample; but he, poor fellow, has to seek the aid of five hyphens to patch up his name.

ROUNDING-UP M.P.'s.

Mr. Balfour has had a good deal of experience with deputations. That which he has received from the unemployed, while quite an important one, is not of the character which brings about those diverting situations in which Ministers occasionally find themselves as, for example, that irate body which turned up in one of the Committee rooms at the House on the question of the better housing of the working classes, and bullied the assembled members as if they had been so many pickpockets, Palmerston had as funny experiences as most men with deputations and the happiest knack of dealing effectively with them. A deputation to him to complain of wine duties was received with merry story. When a boy, said Pam, I was taken by my grandfather to stay at Lord Pembroke's. After dinner his lordship said, I hope you liked my wine, I did my best to please you. As a member of the Government I ought not to tell you that I get my claret direct through a smuggler. I am answerable for the port, as I made it myself." The deputation caught the point, and went away in smiling content.

OUR BLACK BABY.

It did not often happen that Queen Victoria's composure was affected by her visitors: generally it was the other way about. But according to a story in a recent volume the Swazis quite upset her gravity. "We come, O great mother," said one of them through an interpreter, 'to bring to you our babe. Take him, O mother, to thy knees; fold him to thy breast." The Queen looked anxiously round and asked where the child might be. "I don't see him—where is he?" she said. "Here, O mother," continued the spokesman, and with portentous gravity he led forward a huge six-foot negro, weighing some sixteen stone: 'here he is." They tell a somewhat similar story on the other side of the Atlantic of Mr. Elihu Root, into whose room at the American Department for war they one day showed a deputation of Creek Indians. These latter should really have gone to another department, but the then Secretary for War thought they had business with him, and for a time discussed with them the object of their journey. "Ah," he said at last, realising the error into which they had fallen, "I have jurisdiction over navigable rivers, but not over Creeks," and he bowed them out.

THE REVOLT OF GENIUS.

The Lady Mayoress, who has just held her first afternoon reception, may be thankful that she has not about her such unruly officials as once were attached to the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor's band upon such an occasion as this would be in attendance, and be adequately dined and wined at two o'clock. It occurred to the makers of melody one afternoon that they had been scandalously underfed; the poor fellows had only "fish, roast beef, hams, fillets of veal, puddings, pies, and custards." This so exasperated them that they went to the head of the commassariat, slanged him until they had not an epithet left unused: then proceeded in the law courts to seek moral and intellectual damages to the extent of £200. The sons of Orpheus gained a verdict but it was for one penny.

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As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

For Discriminating Smokers.

STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES

ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE IN QUALITY.

Hand-made from selected parcels of the finest Virginia Tobaccos. To the cultured and discriminating smoker, there are no other Cigarettes that will give such keen satisfaction and enjoyment.

No. 555, Ordinary Size, 1R. 8As. per tin of 50. No. 999, Extra Quality, Gold Tipped, 2Rs. 4As. per tin of 50.

Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

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Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous system. These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drug and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

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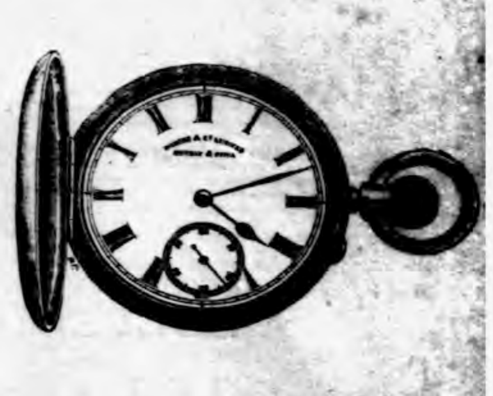
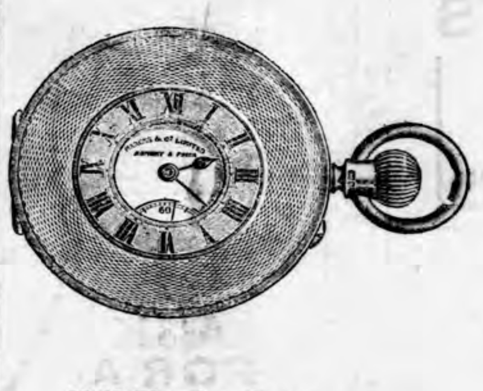
Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown [illegible] your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always [illegible] information to any requiring aid.





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THE MORAL.

Seed not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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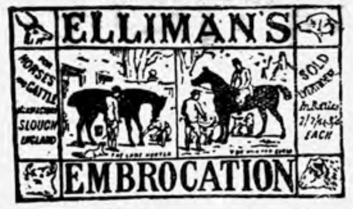

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